FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 035 23 February 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

General Petrov Interviewed on U.S., NATO Plans AA 1
[Morozov in Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Feb]
PRAVDA Editorial Demands Arms Talks Progress [18 Feb] AA 3
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hits U.S., British CW Effort AA 4
[Georgiyev, 17 Feb]
MBFR Plenary Session Held in Vienna 19 Feb AA 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Bovin, Shishlin, Levin]
CPSU in Favor of Detente CC 1
Speculation on U.S. Policies CC 2
U.S. Aid to El Salvador CC 3
Developing Economic Relations CC 5
'International Situation--Questions and Answers' CC 7
[Kosovan, Strelnikov, Petko, Gerasimov]
U.S. Terrorism 'Hobbyhorse' CC 7
El Salvador 'Bone of Contention' CC 10
Polovchak Family Issue CC 10
'Linkage' Policy Decried CC 12
'Deliberate Lie' About Indian Ocean Policy Hit CC 14
[Mikhaylov in IZVESTIYA 17 Feb]
Outcome of Delhi Nonaligned Conference Viewed CC 16
[Pastukhov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Feb]
Ilichev Interviewed on Madrid CSCE Conference CC 17
[Buhl in Hamburg DIE ZEIT 20 Feb]
Ilichev Notes 'Pivotal Problem' in CSCE Address CC 19

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further on Aid to El Salvador, Intervention A 1
Threat 'Increasingly Obvious' [Knyazev] A 1
Haig Remarks Mask Support A 1
U.S. 'To Widen' Economic Ties With Chile A 2
CIA Misleads White House on Soviet Defense Spending A 2
Account of Incident With U.S. Diplomats Reported A 3
Reminiscent of Cold War [Abelev] A 3
'Anti-Soviet Interpretation' [(Belyanskiy)] A 4
Moscow Continues To Refute Terrorism Accusations A 5
'Shortsighted Policies' [Zorin] A 5
Haig 'Logic' Questioned [Kornilov] A 7
Peace Committee Appeals for Polovchaks' Return A 8
Nekrasov Assesses U.S.-West European Relations A 9
[PRAVDA 17 Feb]
Reagan's Military Appropriation Plans Examined [Berezhnoy] A 11
Taratuta Views U.S. Munitions Production A 12
Soltan: U.S. Seeking 'Military Superiority' A 12
Aleksandrov Comments on New Economic Program A 13

CHINA

Radio Commentator Mulatov Raps XINHUA 'Slander' B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

South Korean Elections Termed 'Political Farce' [Mikhaylov] C 1
DPRK Representative Scores 'Team Spirit 81' C 2
[Rostarchul in IZVESTIYA 15 Feb]
Korean Liberation, USSR-DPRK Friendship Lauded C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Soviet Statement Backs Indochinese 'Peace Plan' E 1
Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Protests Thai Actions E 2
[PRAVDA 15 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Foreign Minister Cyrek's Remarks Reported F 1
Calm in Poland Lauded; KOR Actions Criticized F 1
Strogenov Reviews Trade Ties, Pact With Poland F 2
PAP: Trade Agreement Postpones Debt Repayment [Knycpel] F 2
Shalygin Reviews Polish Situation, 'Interference' F 3
Romanian Assured No Pact Meeting on Poland F 7
[Wade in London DAILY TELEGRAPH 20 Feb]
Hungarian Premier's Talks in Bulgaria Reported F 7
[PRAVDA 16 Feb]

WESTERN EUROPE

Bombing of Radio Free Europe Building Reported G 1
Three NATO Foreign Ministers Hold 'Secret Meetings' G 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Feb]
Commentator Views Genscher's Anti-Soviet Statement [Podklyuchnikov] G 1
W. Europe Resists U.S. Anti-Soviet Pressure G 2
[Matveyev in NEDELYA No 7]
Eagleburger Seeks Support for El Salvador Policy G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gulf Freedom Fronts Oppose U.S.-Oman Exercise H 1
Report on Iranian-Iraqi Fighting, Palme Visit H 1
Savchenko Warns of Possible U.S. Coup in Iran H 1
Anniversary of Iranian Revolution Highlighted H 2
Soviet Ties Reaffirmed [Savchenko] H 2
Economic Cooperation [Hamidov] H 3
Support for Revolution H 4
[Akhmedzyanov in IZVESTIYA 11 Feb]
'Hand of Friendship' H 6
[Krutikhin in SOVETSKAYA MODLAVIYA 11 Feb]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

USSR, Zimbabwe To Establish Diplomatic Relations J 1
Viktor Olin Comments on S. African Nuclear Plans J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

26th CPSU CONGRESS

Delegations Continue To Arrive for Congress P 1
Polish Delegation P 1
More on Polish Delegation [Warsaw] P 1
Honecker, SED Delegation [ADN] P 1
Ceausescu, Romanian Delegation P 2
Afghan, Other Delegations P 2
VCP, More Delegations P 3
BCP, MSZMP, KWP Delegations P 4
More Delegation Arrivals P 6
WPC, WFTU Delegations P 7
Karmal Discusses Afghanistan in Press Conference P 7
Activities of Delegations to Congress Reported P 8
Karmal Visits Lenin Museum P 8
Kadar Visits Exhibition [Budapest] P 9
LCY's Dragosavac Lays Wreath [TANJUG] P 9
More Delegation Activities P 9
Armenian Officials Attending Congress Comment P 10

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Continued Reportage on 20th Uzbek CP Congress R 1
Rashidov Report [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 4 Feb] R 1
Concluding Address [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 6 Feb] R 37
Article Discusses RSFSR Success, Bulgarian Ties R 41
[Solomentsev in Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Feb]
Results of Investigation of MVD Precinct in Kiev R 43
[PRAVDA 14 Feb]
Armenian Fruit, Vegetable Ministry Formed R 44
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 12 Feb]
Estonian Communists Sign Anti-Russification Protest R 44
[Lindmarker in Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 11 Feb]
Gapurov Discusses 'Defects' in Turkmen CP Work R 45
[Grachev, Loginov in PRAVDA 9 Feb]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Oil Platform Construction Near Sakhalin Reported S 1
Soviet Official Comments on Oil, Gas Reserves S 1
Improved Methods of Siberian Oil Extraction Viewed S 1
[Salmanov in PRAVDA 13 Feb]
Briefs: Nuclear Reactor Production S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Developments for 18-21 Feb T 1
18 February T 1
19 February T 1
20 February T 1
21 February T 1
Unusually Mild Early February Weather Favors Crops T 2
[Pluchik in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Feb]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Celebrations Mark 63d Anniversary of Army, Navy	V 1
Ustinov Article [PRAVDA 21 Feb]	V 1
Ustinov, Sokolov at Meeting	V 6
Sokolov: 'Struggle for Peace'	V 6
Altunin on Anniversary	V 7
Kapochkin on Anniversary [Warsaw]	V 8
Tolubko Marks Jubilee	V 8
Fleet Admiral Gorshkov Views Naval Readiness [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Feb]	V 11

GENERAL PETROV INTERVIEWED ON U.S., NATO PLANS

AU191817 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Feb 81 p 6

[APN military commentator V. Morozov's interview with Soviet "military expert", Maj Gen. N. Petrov: "For the Balance of Trust"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The whole world knows the concrete steps and extensive program of the socialist countries' measures aimed at retarding the arms race and strengthening trust in relations among all states. Today, the socialist states are significantly contributing to making the Madrid meeting a success, to the Madrid meeting accomplishing the best possible results and to its ensuring an improvement of the international situation. Regardless of these clear facts, some officials in the United States actively oopose the process of relaxation of tension, and spread fabrications about a "Soviet threat."

[Answer] Mr H. Brown--literally several hours before stepping down from the post of Pentagon chief, connected with the change in administration--submitted to Congress the annual report containing the assessment of the U.S. and Soviet situation in the military sphere, and "advice" to the new government in the field of further accumulation of U.S. military potential and increasing expenditure for the arms race. Although Mr Brown admits in his report that "the United States and the Soviet Union maintain an approximately equal general strategic equilibrium," he immediately tries to cloud up a clear day! He fabricates "data" by which he wants to show that the USSR allegedly strives for military supremacy, and its "aggressiveness" constitutes a danger to the world. He calls on the new administration to keep on pressing for rearmament [prezbrojenie] of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces, not to get into any discussion with its West European NATO allies, station on their territories American medium-range nuclear missiles and demand their increasing military expenditure by at least 3 percent annually. He recommends raising the Pentagon's subsidies to $320 billion by 1986.

[Question] How can we explain the fact that a former Pentagon representative decided to present the obvious fabrication about a "Soviet military threat?"

[Answer] It is not difficult to guess that what was involved here was a well thought out attempt on the one hand to get his successor, new U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, who, as he himself admitted, is a greenhorn in matters of defense, and therefore will hardly doubt the "facts" presented by Brown, into a difficult situation. On the other hand, Brown's aim is to pass on to Weinberger, like a "relay baton," the Pentagon-manufactured "concept of fear," whose basis is a thesis accepted by some Western representatives that peace on earth can be maintained and the national security of Western states can at present be ensured only with the help of military-technical superiority over the socialist countries.

I will present characteristic statements of Western representatives on this theme: "The world in which we live today is a world safeguarded by force" (Carter, former U.S. president). "The threat to the West through conventional arms, tactical and nuclear means and intercontinental missiles is the best guarantee of peace" [as published] (Apel, FRG Defense Minister). "Successful negotiations with the Soviet Union are possible only from a position of strength" (Pym, former British defense minister).

[Question] What are the strategists and politicians of the United States and NATO doing today to upset the existing approximate balance of forces and achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to remind you of the fact that the Pentagon, with its present implementation of rearmament [prezbrojovanie] and qualitative accumulation of strategic offensive weapons, is striving to achieve an increase in the number, efficiency and accuracy of nuclear means, and superiority over the USSR, especially in this sphere.

Besides that, the United States, together with NATO, has begun implementing new programs costing several billions. These programs include weapon systems such as the intercontinental MX ballistic missiles, nuclear submarines--carriers of the Trident missile system--new heavy bombers, land, air and sea-based long-range missiles and other weapons. The production of these weapon systems will constitute a quantitative and qualitative strengthening of military potential.

Another example is the U.S. and NATO plans for the "completion" [dozbrojovanie"] of Europe's nuclear armament by additionally deploying about 600 new American medium-range missiles. They must be seen not only as an attempt to achieve quantitative supremacy over the socialist countries in that type of weapons, but also as an attempt to ensure U.S. strategic superiority. Even to an amateur it is clear that the decision of the December (1979) session of the NATO Council on stationing hundreds of new medium-range missiles in Europe, which was adopted through U.S. pressure, violates the principle of equality and equal security of sides, which both the United States and the USSR pledged to observe!

[Question] Tell us more about the connection between the theory of the "equilibrium of fear" and the so-called "new nuclear strategy" of the United States.

[Answer] In the first place, one has to note that this strategy has its origin in the theory of the "equilibrium of fear." It is precisely this theory which accurately expresses the Pentagon course aimed at increasing its military potential globally, and achieving universal military superiority over the Soviet Union. Its essence is in that it puts primary stress on preparing U.S. strategic nuclear forces for an unexpected, sudden attack on military objects of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact.

There also are elements of pressure on the Soviet Union, a matter that even the nuclear manics themselves do not conceal. For example, they are declaring that their "new" strategy's main purpose is "even more to intimidate the Soviet Union," to demonstrate that "the United States has the possibility and plans to utilize its armed forces should the policy of pressure not yield the desired result."

[Question] The whole world knows many of the USSR's constructive initiatives aimed at achieving relaxation of tension in the military sphere, at reducing the level of military equilibrium of the two military-political blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization. The West often thinks of these initiatives in terms of alleged attempts to "achieve superiority," "threat to the Free World" and so forth. Tell us something about this issue.

[Answer] Together with fanning feverish armament, the U.S. and NATO representatives are hollering to the whole world about a "Soviet military threat." In the West this has become a rule. However, reality completely refutes these fabrications. The USSR neither plans nor intends to attack the West European or any other countries.

The Soviet Union proposes the only sensible path, the path of negotiations, based on a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Of course, acknowledging and implementing the principles of equal security is not possible without trust in relations among countries, that is, without bilateral concessions. One has to compromise, and the good will to observe accepted obligations is a must.

The USSR has never been the initiator of an arms race. However, in developing new weapon systems to strengthen its defense potential, this was always a retaliatory measure forced upon it by U.S. and NATO actions. "The Soviet Union," says Leonid Brezhnev, "resolutely opposes the 'equilibrium of fear.' We are in favor of an equilibrium of trust. Precisely because of this we urgently propose deepening the process of relaxation of tension, raising the standard and enriching the content of international cooperation, and consistently searching for an effective way first to halt the arms race and later to disarm."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DEMANDS ARMS TALKS PROGRESS

LD201609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] Love of peace is an inalienable feature of socialism as a social system, where there are no classes interested in war. A world without wars, V.I. Lenin pointed out, is an ideal of socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" has appeared before the whole world as a document of tremendous international significance. It embodies an imposing plan for building world socialism and for the Soviet people's shock creative labor.

The foreign policy of the land of the soviets compiled and pursued under the leadership of the Communist Party is aimed at ensuring favorable international conditions for building socialism in the USSR. People's peaceful life, their work, welfare and spiritual growth--it is for this that Soviet communists live and work.

"The Soviet Union's foreign policy pursues clear and noble goals," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says. "We want peace for all the peoples. Our adherence to the ideals of freedom, justice and progress is unshakable. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates detente and the consolidation of cooperation and says a firm 'no' to the arms race and to complications and conflicts caused by imperialist policy."

Consistently implementing the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, the Soviet Union is demonstrating a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of our world and is unswervingly steering, in international affairs, a consistent course of defending and strengthening world peace.

The Western militarist circles' stoking of the arms race is a truly pointless expenditure of human effort. This is now the main danger to world peace. The ultimate goal of Soviet foreign policy in this sphere has been and remains universal and total disarmament. At the same time the USSR is doing everything to achieve progress in individual sectors of the path leading to this goal.

On our country's initiative over the past few years the United Nations has adopted a number of important resolutions on the question of curbing the arms race and banning the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. The latest, 35th UN General Assembly session also approved such decisions. The task now consists in ensuring that these resolutions are backed up by specific deeds.

The Soviet Union consistently seeks to reduce the level of military confrontation existing in the world while observing the principle of equal security. Thus, as a result of hard work spanning 7 years, the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) was signed. It could be an effective obstacle on the path of further stockpiling of the most destructive and expensive types of weapons. On the basis of a proven balance of USSR and U.S. interests--a balance amenable to analysis--the treaty sets out clearly the commitments of both states. However, the U.S. side is sabotaging the agreement's implementation, referring to the need forthe United States to "improve" this document while essentially seeking to undermine its very foundations. The Soviet Union cannot and will not take part in talks aimed at canceling out the SALT II treaty and breaking the fundamental principles on which this treaty was concluded and on which the SALT I accords are based and operate.

On the USSR's initiative Soviet-U.S. talks have been launched on strategic arms limitation in Europe. Our country, together with its Warsaw Pact allies, is also actively seeking the success of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The decision to hold such a conference can and must be taken by the current Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence pervade the peace program. It is precisely these principles which our party placed at the basis of the USSR's relations with states with a different social system. Their practical implementation lies in the assertion of the relaxation of international tension in world affairs, the establishment of normal, equal relations between states, and the ability to build these relations on justified mutual trust and to take each other's legitimate interests into consideration. Soviet-Indian relations can serve as a graphic example of this. The official friendly visit to the Republic of India by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, last December filled the traditional friendly relations between our countries with new content and was a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The peoples of many countries welcomed with interest and approval the important new Soviet proposals advanced during the visit regarding ways of safeguarding peace and security in the Persian Gulf region. The USSR pointed to a realistic path toward preserving peace in one of the world's most explosive regions.

On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence our country is managing affairs successfully and developing mutually advantageous economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the majority of countries of the capitalist world. It is also prepared to normalize and improve relations with the United States to the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace. The only correct path to this is the observance of the principle of parity and equal security.

Our country's love of peace is not a sign of its weakness. Our strength and potential are great. They are being augmented with every passing day by the labor of Soviet people. The USSR and its allies will always know how to stand up for themselves and rebuff any militarist intrigues. All the more so since the world's progressive, truly peace-loving forces are on our side.

Abolishing wars and asserting eternal peace on earth--that is communism's historic mission and program goal.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S., BRITISH CW EFFORT

LD201441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 3

[V. Georgiyev article: "Symptoms of 'Chemical Fever'"]

[Text] The Pentagon's leaders are increasingly persistently promoting their idea of turning Europe into an outpost of very dangerous adventures. The sinister intention to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in European countries has recently been supplemented by plans to deploy chemical weapons in West Europe. The FRG and Britain are primarily being chosen as the most suitable place to store the lethal stocks and as a test site for them.

This is again covered by the "Soviet threat" myth. The population of West European countries is persistently being told over and over again that the Europeans can "in no way do without" new toxic substances and that it is urgently necessary to produce these very dangerous weapons of mass destruction and prepare to wage chemical war. "We must begin producing chemical weapons in order to deal a worthy rebuff to the Soviet Union's preparations for chemical war," American General Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Forces, Europe, declares. "The West is incapable of rebuffing Moscow's increasing potential in the sphere of chemical weapons," former British Defense Secretary Pym echoes.

Why the need for further hysteria over NATO's "backwardness" in the sphere of chemical weapons? It has already become a truism that such demagogic fabrications appear whenever it is necessary to whip up the arms race in the United States and other NATO countries, to intimidate the peoples with the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness" and to prepare them for the idea of the inevitability of the arms race.

But if we lift slightly the propaganda veil of the "Soviet threat," a quite different picture can be seen: The U.S. leadership has approved a bill for military appropriations in fiscal 1981 in which $3.15 million have been allocated to build a new chemical plant at Pine Bluff (Arkansas), and that is just the first installment. The total cost of the plant, according to American specialists, is estimated at $20 million. This plant will produce the very dangerous so-called binary chemical weapons in the form of artillery ammunition, aerial bombs, cluster bombs and chemical warheads for missiles of various classes and purposes. It is impossible to disagree with a statement in this connection in the Washington POST, which remarked that "the administration's permission to build and commission a new chemical plant will make the unleashing of chemical war still more likely than before."

At the present time, in the opinion of the well-known British chemist Perry Robinson, the United States possesses the world's largest stocks (40,000-50,000 tons) of modern highly toxic poisonous substances like Sarin-BG and VX, as well as considerable stocks of Yperite. More than 3 million shells of all calibers for various artillery weapon systems, several tens of thousands of aerial bombs, spraying devices and cluster bombs and also hundreds of thousands of chemical landmines are concentrated at major dumps and military-chemical arsenals in the United States and Europe. The total stocks of the U.S. chemical arsenal exceed 150,000 tons of ammunition.

And Britain is not lagging behind the United States in creating chemical arms. The military-chemical center at Porton Down is doing active work on testing binary chemical weapons, and a special chemical test site has been set up to develop methods of waging chemical war.

Since the end of World War II work has been continuing to the present day in the United States and Britain on modernizing and improving chemical and biological weapons. Since the end of World War II Europe's best chemical specialists have been working in U.S. laboratories. More than 80 civilian and military scientific research establishments are engaged on specific questions of the military application of chemical and biological substances. Of the total of $185 million allocated to chemical weapons in fiscal 1981 more than $85 million will be spent on scientific research and experimental design work on creating new means of chemical attack and improving existing means. Over the past 2 years alone the United States has adopted the following new ammunition: 155mm and 8-inch shells loaded with binary Sarin-2 and VX-2 respectively.

NATO figures are deliberately fueling an atmosphere of chemical danger among the public. Washington is plainly interested in seeing that fear of the chemical danger spreads to all NATO countries and that production of chemical weapons embraces all the countries of this bloc. Britain is being particularly zealous in this respect. British troops are rehearsing methods of conducting combat operations under conditions of the real use of poisonous substances. The country's military-political leadership intends to turn the test ground for operations involving poisonous substances on its territory into a NATO troop training center. Chemical storehouses are being constructed on the test ground, where it is proposed initially to store American chemical ammunition and later, after home production is organized, national chemical weapons.

Not only does Britain support the United States in its intention to turn West Europe into a forward bridgehead in a chemical war, but it is also not averse to urging other European countries, particularly the FRG and Italy, to agree to the deployment of American chemical weapons on their territory.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, aware of all the danger of chemical war and of their responsibility to mankind for its pernicious consequences, are waging a constant struggle to have chemical weapons banned and all stockpiles destroyed. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to sign the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning the use of asphxiating, poisonous and other similar gases and bacteriological means in war. In 1972 it submitted to the Disarmament Committee a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the destruction of stockpiles of them, and bilateral Soviet-American talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons were begun in 1976 on the USSR's initiative. Consequently, by its actions the USSR provides no grounds for being accused of posing some sort of "chemical threat" to the West.

The plans to develop the production of chemical arms on an unprecedented scale constitutes a challenge to mankind. The saturating of West Europe with chemical weapons is fraught with particularly grave consequences for the Europeans themselves, who live in countries with a particularly high concentration of population and of industrial centers. There is just one real way to get rid of this threat--to heed the voice of reason, cease the further buildup of chemical weapons, ban their development and destroy all stocks. The need is now more urgent than ever before to take a most responsible approach to talks on banning the use of chemical weapons and on destroying stockpiles of them. The USSR is ready for this. It is up to the United States and the other NATO countries.

MBFR PLENARY SESSION HELD IN VIENNA 19 FEB

LD192305 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 19 Feb, TASS--Another plenary meeting at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today at the Vienna Hofburg Palace. It was addressed by head of the FRG delegation Ernest Jung. It was reported at the meeting with journalists that the West German representative, setting out the Western stand, tried to present the matters in such a way as if the socialist countries are participating not constructively enough in the discussion on numerical strength, and in the disuccussion of the question of verification measures, which, according to him, makes it, allegedly, more difficult to achieve agreement on the first stage. The press attache of the Czechoslovak delegation said in that connection that the West so far has given no answer to the important compromise proposals of the socialist countries of July 10 and November 13, 1980 and does not table its own proposals The talk about figures of numerical strength of the armed forces has the aim to cover up the real reasons explaining the West's unwillingness to reach agreement on forces and arms reduction. If the West were really striving to achieve understanding on the matter of figures it would try long ago to substantiate, to prove, its over estimations of the numerical strength of the forces of socialist countries in the area to which reduction applies. Meanwhile, the West makes absolutely no efforts in this direction, does not manifest the wish for the constructive solution of those questions that clearly stem from the incorrect estimates by the West of a number of categories of the personnel. Now that the question of agreement on the first stage is in the spotlight of attention of the talks, the problem of figures has not practical significance at all. At the first stage, the USSR and USA must agree on the volumes of the reduction of their forces, the volumes that at present are not linked in the proposals of either side with the total numerical strength of the Soviet and U.S. forces in the area to which reduction applies. Under the proposals of socialist countries, such volumes must make up 20 thousand people for the USSR and 13 thousand for the United States. The socialist countries hold that measures ensuring a reliable verification of the implementation of the future agreement should be worked out during the talks. Despite the agreed-upon subject of the talks, the West tries to separate the verification measures from reduction and spread them far beyond the limits of the established area of reduction. Meanwhile the Warsaw Treaty states proceed from the view that these measures should be in keeping with the character and volume of reductions and should be applied for the very start to the forces of all direct participants and should be strictly limited to the agreed-upon area of reduction.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 22 Feb 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and All-Union Radio Commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Greetings, esteemed comrade listeners. Our program today is going out on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, the congress of the party which is the standard-bearer in the struggle for peace and international detente.

CPSU in Favor of Detente

The entire history of the activity of the Leninist CPSU in the foreign policy sphere is the history of the struggle for peace. We all remember the decisions of the 24th party congress, which drew up a wide-ranging, constructive and businesslike program of peace. Those decisions were developed at the 25th congress, where a program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation for the freedom and independence of peoples, was adopted. Those documents were the basis of the foreign policy activity of our party over the whole of the recent period. The Soviet Union's foreign policy pursues clear and noble aims, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says. We want peace for all peoples. Our commitment to the ideals of freedom, justice and progress is unshakeable. The Soviet Union resolutely favors detente and the strengthening of cooperation, and firmly rejects the arms race and the complications and conflicts produced by imperialist policy.

We can say with full justification that the Soviet Union demonstrates a high sense of responsibility for the fate of our world, and in international affairs steadfastly takes a consistent course for defending and strengthening international peace. This has won the CPSU and our country a high degree of prestige, and the progressive public now expects from the 26th CPSU Congress a fresh weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. The press of the fraternal socialist countries is publishing numerous articles telling of the hopes placed in the 26th congress and of the role played by the CPSU in the life of the whole of progressive mankind. For instance, the magazine TARSADALMI SZEMLE publishes an article by Comrade Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic. He writes: The revolutionary vanguard of the Soviet working class--the guiding force of the whole of the Soviet people--determines at its regular congresses the strategy and tactics for creating a new society and the main guidelines for its international activity. The congresses of the party of Lenin become important landmarks not just in the life of the Soviet people, but also have an enormous effect on the communist movement and the activity of the forces of progress. The Soviet Union plays a tremendous role in the world system of socialism. In our day the USSR in all respects decisively influences the struggle against the forces of imperialism and makes a vast contribution to the struggle of peoples for social progress and national independence, against the forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism and for peace throughout the world. It must be said outright that these expectations have now, in the recent past, acquired a special tone in the light of the exacerbation of the international situation. This is an evident fact, a fact which cannot be evaded.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, when looking at what is going on at the present time, one can sometimes even hear the concept of a crisis of detente being used. Maybe it is a little premature, but in any case phenomena of a crisis nature are plainly visible. If, say, we compare the upsurge which existed in the mid-seventies--and the peak of that was Helsinki, of course--then undoubtedly after that there began a backing away, and now, in general, there is a kind of unsteady balance, I would say, between those forces which are striving to continue detente and those forces which are attempting to return to the path of the cold war.

And--this is a natural question--if one asks what is the cause of this hampering of detente, then the main thing, in my view, is that our opponents, our adversaries--for one can call them thus--and above all the Americans, have taken fright at the scope acquired by social changes in connection with the development of detente, particularly in the Third World. Well, their logic is very simple-revolutions occur in Afghanistan, in Ethiopia, in Angola, Nicaragua and Iran, and, naturally, it is the hand of Moscow, the hand of Moscow which is at work, the hand of Moscow which is dislodging the Americans from their familiar haunts, and this has somehow to be opposed, and the simplest reaction is force; since we are lagging behind the Soviet Union--we have fewer missiles, we are deficient in various areas--then let us respond to this Soviet menace by building up our strength, with a corresponding slowdown in the process of detente. Well, I am of course, exaggerating the situation a little, but, overall, the gist of the matter is exactly that. It was on this wave that the Reagan administration assumed office in the United States. Admittedly, strictly speaking it is very difficult as yet to say what Reagan's policy is to be in amy precise aspects, even toward the Soviet Union, because there is nothing yet apart from rumors.

Speculation on U.S. Policies

[Shishlin] I would like to add several considerations to this. First, it seems to me that Reagan's policy does not mark a completely clean break with Carter's policy, although of course bearing in mind the fears--to a large extent artificial fears, to a large extent natural fears--in the face of the social changes which are taking place in the world, these considerations are correct. But another point to which I would like to draw attention is that the present American Government team is taking a course--more sharply, more distinctly than the former White House incumbent--for the boosting of the arms race, and, in particular, the latest decisions of the American administration are supposedly directed toward economies across the board but one item, one sphere is not affected by cuts, and that is defense spending. The Reagan administration considers it necessary to raise defense spending to new higher levels.

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would like to illustrate your words with some specific figures for how the Reagan administrative envisages increased defense allocations even by comparison with the rough outlines made by the Carter administration. For the next fiscal year alone this increment is to amount to $7.2 billion, while in 1986 the increment is to reach $63.1 billion, the total defense allocations amounting to $250 billion.

[Shishlin] I wanted to continue my argument in the following direction: Where exactly lies the danger of the present situation?

[Bovin] Specifically, the threat of war is growing--that is the main danger.

[Shishlin] There is a danger of going downhill from force of inertia, a movement down a slope, so to speak. This inertia, from the figures which you cite, can of itself act as a whirlpool.

[Levin] The present American administration--and one cannot but draw attention to this too--is clearly attempting to give this arms race not just a quantitative but also a qualitative tone. Take the speech by Defense Secretary Weinberger regarding Washington's intention to return to the plans for the production and deployment of the neutron weapon in West Europe.

[Bovin] Admittedly, one has to make one clarification here: The secretary in this case was expressing his personal viewpoint which, so far at least, is not Washington's official policy. This was stressed by the State Department.

[Levin] Yes, the State Department said that this was the secretary's personal view. But then the secretary returned to the issue, and the question arises: Do not Weinberger's statements amount to kite-flying to test the reaction of the West European public?

[Bovin] That is quite possible.

[Levin] This is a calculated political plan, so to speak. Time will tell, but the concern in West Europe with regard to this was very noticeable and the State Department had to redress the balance somehow.

[Shishlin] In general, the very premise of the new American administration, spelled out in statements by both the President and by secretary of state, Haig, is curious in the formulation of a policy. They declare that the United States must now regain its lost world leadership, as if there were a vacancy in the world for the role of world leader, which some power or other can fill. This premise is absolutely untenable in the present configuration of world forces.

After all, the world is by no means divided between the United States and the Soviet Union, or between any other group of states you could name. The world is now multipolar; and in that world, of course, every country has its place and its voice. And the incorrect premise that the United States is acting on is cause for astonishment. It's a pretty alarming policy.

[Bovin] Especially since it is associated with the Americans' illusory belief in the possibility of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. And, incidentally, it is just this aspect of the statements of Reagan and his team that particularly worry West Europe. For example, it is not for nothing that when Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt met, they very clearly spelled out the thesis that we should be talking about strategic military balance, and not about one side or another trying to attain military superiority. Yet the Americans--although they may have begun to talk just a little more softly on this subject--have buzzing, as it were, at the back of their minds somewhere the idea of getting the better of the Soviet Union. This is a very dangerous notion, because it is the very thing that could lead to a further arms buildup on both sides.

[Levin] The U.S. desire to reestablish its leadership as it saw it in the first postwar years and to act as an international gendarme is most clearly seen, in my view, in the theory now widely current in Washington of the struggle against international terrorism. What is meant by this is the struggle against the natonal liberation movements.

[Bovin] Yes, in fact this question should be clarified. Of course, terrorism is such a frightening word. But in general, under the slogan of the struggle against terrorism, the United States is in effect declaring war on the national liberation movements. That's what it really comes to, and the talk of terrorism is beside the point.

U.S. Aid to El Salvador

[Levin] Incidentally, the U.S. State Department--possibly without meaning to, I think--has blurted out the real nature of that theory in its statement on El Salvador. Our policy toward El Salvador, a State Department document says, has both military and political aspects. El Salvador is at the center of an important struggle aimed at protecting the very existence of that state from the threat of a terrorist uprising. But that same national liberation struggle is the struggle of patriots whom they are trying to reduce to the rank of terrorists so as to fight them under that slogan. By the way, an American diplomatic move that attracted attention this week was the sending to West Europe of a fairly representative mission headed by Eagleburger, a former U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, now assistant secretary for European affairs, for the purpose of enlisting the support of West European states regarding American policy in El Salvador. The West Europeans themselves at times express the opinion that Washington has decided to choose El Salvador as the first touchstone to determine the degree of solidarity of the West European partners with Washington, because El Salvador is further from those states and the situation in that country would seem to interest them a lot less than the Near East and Middle East--those very serious international problems. But practice shows that the West Europeans are not so indifferent toward El Salvador.

[Bovin] The logic of the Americans is this: They say that the leftwing rebels in El Salvador are being supplied with Cuban and Soviet arms--arms coming from the countries of socialism. That's what the Americans place in the center, as it were, of their understanding of the problem; and, granting this, it follows that they must help the junta, arm the junta and make a stand against this movement which they see as, once again, the hand of Moscow. That's the hook on which they hope to catch the Europeans. By and large, what Eagleburger's trip has shown so far is that the Europeans have been perfectly polite about it, even stressing the importance of these consultations, but West Europe's position has not yet been determined but will be determined in the course of further deliberations on the subject. The situation, really, is that the Americans definitely do not want a second Nicaragua. They realize full well that the policy of the existing junta in El Salvador is fairly pro-American, and if the junta is maintained, then American positions in Central America will be maintained, whereas if the junta has to go, Honduras and Guatemala will evidently follow, and of course this frightens the Americans very much. It's a region which is close to them, a region of their strategic interests, in their view, and that's the reason for so much activity over El Salvador at present.

[Levin] Incidentally, the West Europeans--some of the West Europeans, we will not generalize--are correct in their appraisal of U.S. policy in El Salvador. I have here before me a statement by the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. It writes thus: The social questions of Central America interest the U.S. ruling circles less than ever. Neither have they ever seriously interested the real rulers of the banana republics--the presidents of United Fruit and the other companies. What they want is calm, order and guaranteed percentages; that is the essence of American policy. All this is being covered up with talk of fighting international terrorism, which, of course, for the Americans, I think, is a double-edged weapon. What do I mean by that? Remember how much fuss the Carter administration made about the thesis of struggle for human rights. And then Washington's closest servitor in the Middle East, the shah, complained that this demagogic campaign had to come extent rebounded on him. And one must assume that the thesis about combating international terrorism, aimed against the national liberation movements, also cannot fail to evoke corresponding reactions in the developing countries, the countries of the Third World. Relations with the developing countries cannot be built on declamations that the national liberation movement is a terrorist movement. This could undermine the basis for the inevitable future. And this, is, of course, a very tricky question. But today, I repeat, the main point is that, under the slogan of combating international terrorism, the United States is trying to crush the national liberation movements and trying to insist on its own leadership. This line of claiming leadership can also be discerned in relation to West Europe. We have spoken of pressure over El Salvador and we have spoken of testing out people's reactions in the context of the deployment of neutron bombs. Take another aspect: The pressure on West Europe to cut back economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

[Shishlin] If we are talking not about direct curtailment of economic relations between West Europe and the Soviet Union--I am convinced, by the way, that this is a futile undertaking and nothing will come of it in view of real economic interests--but to continue what you were saying about this whole campaign and clamor over the combating international terrorism, I think when we say that it is a question of a struggle against the national liberation movement it is not superfluous to add that it is all based on the most real, the most simple and the most selfish economic calculations of the Americans. What's sometimes called the Third World is, of course, for them a vast reservoir of natural resources, a vast reservoir, moreover, of cheap labor, and in addition, it's the field where the transnational American corporations hold sway and extract high profits. Now, although I have said that I do not have much faith in the success of American policy--you could say I do not believe at all in the success of American policy as regards cutting back West Europe's ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--the purely political point here is clearly to deprive West Europe, deprive the West European states, of their freedom to maneuver, not only economically, but also politically.

It is here probably that the most important thing, the main thing, lies: in these decisions that are being made in Washington, and in the recommendations that are being given to the West Europeans not to take part, for example, in the construction of the Trans-Siberian gas pipeline enabling gas to be transported to the Western borders of the USSR where, of course, customers will be found for it.

Developing Economic Relations

[Levin] Here incidentally, I would like to note that economic relations today, of course, have a very strong political reverberance. It is precisely with the aim of deepening detente that the Soviet Union actively advocates the development of relations with the capitalist countries; or more precisely, the aim of political detente is not the only one, for economic relations are important in themselves. In this connection, I would like to refer to the CPSU Central Committee's draft document, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." That document says: Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and from the need to strengthen world detente, stable and mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific and technological relations are to be maintained with the developed capitalist countries which show interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union. There is to be a continuation of the fulfilment of existing agreements and the conclusion of new ones on the implementation of large-scale projects in the fuel, metallurgical and chemical industries and in other sectors of the national economy. Other ways are to be sought of developing cooperation with these countries. That is our fundamental attitude, and since we have started to talk about this draft document of the Central Committee, which will be the subject of very thorough and broad discussion at the 26th congress and is already recognized as an official document, I would particularly like to dwell here on the question of the importance that this document gives to the development of economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries.

[Shishlin] All in all, speaking of the economic collaboration among the socialist states, we are going into the 26th party congress with an extremely large and weighty store of achievements. First and foremost this comprises the achievements attained in the development of socialist economic integration. The long-term targeted programs of cooperation which, as we all know, embrace power engineering, raw materials, machine engineering, transportation, consumer goods production and agricultural output; the bilateral specialization and coordination programs signed between the Soviet Union and the overwhelming majority of the socialist states; and also the practical work which is carried out, it can be said, every day. I think that the party Central Committee's document, which has been widely discussed throughout the country and which is to be submitted for discussion at the 26th congress, also contains important new ideas which have been engendered by life itself. I have in mind the development of direct links between ministries responsible for individual sectors and the production associations; the broad introduction of unified norms and standards; and the pooling of the financial, labor and other resources of the socialist states in order to solve as quickly as possible the problem of intensification of the national economies. It seems to me to be a very good thing that this Central Committee document does not categorically dot all the i's--on the contrary. It opens up a very broad horizon for the further search for further solutions. Without a doubt the 26th party congress and subsequent congresses of the ruling communist and workers parties will come up with many interesting ideas in this sphere.

[Bovin] There is a mutual interest here: The goals are not being scored by just one side. The socialist countries are naturally interested in developing their economic relations with us, but we also have a great interest in this because it is an exchange based on equal rights, a mutually advantageous exchange. We both give and receive, and each socialist country does the same. So our own economic interests need the development of these relations. We have an interest in this, and that is why such great importance is attached in the draft document to precisely this area of economic work. In fact this is traditional.

[Shishlin] In this respect I think that the next few years will be marked by more and deeper links. Even with such a complex problem as the fuel and energy program--As you know, and this is mentioned in the party Central Committee's draft document, certain difficulties exist with the opening up of new oilfields and gasfields, which is all an expensive business--it is planned that in the next few years the Soviet Union will increase its deliveries of all types of energy carriers and energy as a whole to our socialist partners and allies by approximately 20 percent.

[Levin] I noticed an interview with Comrade Honecker in L'HUMANITE. He said that in the next few years the working people of the GDR will be trying to make do with the amount of oil which they currently receive and will aim to make wider and more intensive use of their lignite reserves in the national economy. At the same time, Comrade Honecker noted that if the GDR were to buy oil from international imperialist consortiums it would cost twice as much as the oil it is getting from the Soviet Union. This factor shows yet again that the relations between the socialist countries are being built on a stable and sure foundation. This factor increases the strength of all the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.

[Shishlin] This is probably a good point at which to round off our discussion since, in mentioning the socialist countries, we have introduced an important element which, to a substantial degree, determines international development as a whole. Initially, we spoke of Soviet-U.S. relations. These, of course, determine the international climate to a great degree, but far from totally. If we take the picture of international life overall, given all its complexity, then we can see not only certain alarming aspects, but also truly stable, long-term and truly strong factors which open up the possibility of continuing the policy of detente and the possibility of active work to smooth out international relations and to improve them.

[Levin] Our time is running out. But before saying farewell to you, comrade listeners, I would like to congratulate Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich and Nikolay Vladimirovich on having been given the great honor to be delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, and I trust that their work, and the work of all the party delegates, will be beneficial. There our program ends, thank you for listening.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD202315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Feb 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political observer, with Anatoliy Georgiyevich Strelnikov, international affairs journalist; Yevgeniy Petko, Moscow Radio correspondent in New York; and Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] In putting forward its peace program, the Soviet Union fully realized that the road to consolidating peace and detente would not be a smooth one. The nature of imperialism remains the same, although its aggressive action has now been considerably curtailed, and recent history has confirmed this. For the past 3 years the U.S. Government and the NATO bloc leadership have been taking active steps to destroy the strategic balance between East and West. The end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's was also marked by a crisis in the capitalist system and acute confrontation between the developed capitalist states and all the developing countries. The new Washington administration is trying to explain the revolutionary reforms in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America as the result of Soviet intrigues. It calls the people who struggle for their national interests "terrorists." Washington intends to make such an interpretation of the national liberation movements and the question of terrorism the basis of its foreign policy. I have asked international affairs journalist Anatoliy Georgiyevich Strelnikov to go into more detail on this question. Over to you, Anatoliy Georgiyevich.

U.S. 'Terrorism Hobby Horse'

[Strelnikov] We are already accustomed to each new U.S. administration selecting some garish slogan or other as its foreign policy credo. This, as a rule, does not contain a profound assessment of the real state of affairs on the international scene. That's not what it is for. Primarily it is calculated to have a propaganda effect. One of the favorite topics of the Carter administration, as you of course remember, was the so-called "human rights policy." The aim of this policy became obvious from the very first steps the Carter administration took. It wanted to set world public opinion against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We all know how that scheme ended: It burst like a soap bubble. The new administration of President Reagan has decided to abandon the political baggage of its predecessor and is trying to saddle a new hobby horse. This time it is the fight against international terrorism. The logic of the initiators of this campaign is amazingly simple, if not primitive, even. They allege that the Soviet Union is supporting national liberation movements, while these movements have been declared by the United States to be illegal and terrorist. Naturally, following this logic, the Soviet Union's support for the liberation movements means encouragement for international terrorism. Equating the national liberation movements with terrorism, as should be clear to all, is an unseemly and, to put it simply, dishonest trick. It means depriving peoples of the right to wage a struggle for their freedom, independence, national rights and sovereignty.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, everything appears to be black the way the issue is presented by the Reagan administration. In the past, too, the bourgeoisie ascribed an inclination for terrorism to the workers' movement. Washington is now doing exactly the same with regard to the national liberation movements. And that is understandable. The 1970's became a time of major revolutionary progress--the downfall of the fascist dictatorships in Portugal and Greece and the upsurge of liberation movements in Latin America. The bourgeoisie are doing everything to discredit the motive forces behind social progress. During the same period, however, we witnessed a sharp increase in terrorism in the West.

A number of our listeners, in particular Comrades Reznikov from Moscow and Antonov from Chita, ask us to dwell in more detail on what is the true essence of terrorism and what forces are behind the extremist organizations. Over to you.

[Strelnikov] Definitely, the end of the 1970's was marked in the West by an unprecedented wave of terrorism--terrorism by both the ultra-leftwing and the ultra-rightwing: and there is no fundamental difference between the two concepts, the two currents. Terrorism by leftwingers and by neofascists grows in the same social soil. They use the same ways and means of struggle. But the main thing is that, objectively speaking, both these currents push political developments on to the same path of reaction. Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed that in politics it is not so important who it is that directly defends particular views: What is important is to whose advantage these views, these propositions, these measures, are. In the case we are looking at, political terrorism has always been of advantage to the bourgeoisie.

It is particularly evident, both in the past and now, during periods of crisis processes in the economic, social and political spheres in capitalist countries. The ruling class, coming up against resistance from the working people and feeling fear at the growing workers' movement, more often than not tends to use methods of hardline rule. This is reflected by the fact that access by the common people to the levers of power becomes limited to a greater extent than ever before; democratic rights and liberties are limited; and a course of whipping up tension is pursued in both foreign and domestic policy. During these same periods there becomes manifest a clear and unbreakable link between the terrorist methods of the monopolies resorting to lockouts and persecution of leftwing forces, and rightwing groups switching to terror against workers' organizations and their representatives. The authorities step beyond the bounds of the notorious "bourgeois legality," though naturally they do this not openly, but by using political terror waged by the extreme rightwing forces. At critical moments it is the strategy of imperialism to put into action profascist reserves. This, for example, as you well know, was the case in Greece in 1967 when the Black Colonels came to power. Thus it was in Chile in 1973 where there was a fascist coup and where Pinochet's fascist terrorists are ruling to this day.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, what can be said about the ultra-leftwing organizations?

[Strelnikov] Just as with rightwing terrorism, the leftist outrages are of advantage to imperialist reaction. Anticommunist propaganda is aimed at whipping up universal fear of terrorism and leftwing excesses in general. Irresponsible action by ultra-leftwing groups, some of which have slid down into outright political banditry, is being inflated in every possible way and presented as an expression of the true aims, aspirations and intentions of the whole progressive leftwing camp. Thus, there is being carried out an attempt to discredit revolutionary theory and practice, while the aggravation of social conflicts is interpreted as confirmation of the theory of a plot. According to this theory, all the difficulties of capitalism are explained as the result of action by hostile forces which are directed and fueled from outside.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, I would like to point out one thing. When speaking about rampaging terrorism throughout the world, officials of the new U.S. administration take pains to leave out their own country.

[Strelnikov] That's right. If the United States really intends to fight terrorism, it should take a close look first and foremost at the state of affairs inside the United States itself. The notorious and fascist Jewish Defense League has found a niche for itself with the connivance of influential figures in the United States.

Members of that organization are trained to handle various types of weapons and in methods of waging street battles. Militarized camps for Zionist stormtroopers have already been built and are functioning on U.S. territory. And is it not they who are responsible for the recent acts against Soviet representatives in the United States? With the direct connivance of the authorities there functions in the United States such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, openly neo-Nazi and other Zionist organizations. Over 100 policemen are killed every year by terrorists' bullets. In Florida, for example, the "Omega-7" terrorist organization of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, which is responsible for many bloody crimes, is based. The list could be continued.

[Kosovan] The distorted interpretation of the question of the fight against international terrorism heard from the lips of the new U.S. administration has become a signal to act for many obscurantists in the United States. Here are a few facts. A committee on security and terrorism has been set up in the U.S. Senate. It has been invested with the same functions as the notorious Internal Security Subcommittee which engaged in persecuting dissidents in the 1950's. In the House of Representatives a campaign is underway to revive the Un-American Activities Committee. Both these organs of Congress tried to search out mythical "communist plotters" throughout the country. All progressive and leftwing radical groups, antiwar organizations and civil rights activists are lumped indiscriminately into the category of "internal terrorists."

[Strelnikov] The declarations about a fight against international terrorism act, not least among other things, as an ideological justification for U.S. support for antipopular terrorist regimes and, where necessary, as a justification for intervention by the United States itself. The U.S. administration is now accusing the Salvadoran national liberation movement and all those who support it of terrorism. An attempt is being made to present the democratic action taken by the people of El Salvador as a terrorist rebellion. The U.S. military support, however, for the reactionary regime existing in El Salvador now is glossed over with fabrications about alleged interference of Cuba and other countries in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

For the past 35 years the U.S. Government has regularly used terrorism as a tool of its foreign policy. A few years ago a special Senate committee investigating U.S. intelligence organs published a report entitled "An Accusation of Plots To Murder Leading Figures in Foreign States." It was proven on the basis of irrefutable facts that the United States had attempted to assassinate politicians and statesmen which it found unsuitable and had organized government coups in order to achieve its own political aims. The United States was involved in the coup in Chile and the murder of Allende; it was involved in the events in the Congo and the death of Lumumba. There were at least eight plots to physically remove Fidel Castro. Last year's bandit action in Iran was supposed to lead to a coup and the murder of the Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Such is the foreign policy chain of terrorism by the chief imperialist power. And of course the malicious insinuations against our country cannot but give rise to a feeling of alarm and indignation. These insinuations are aimed at distracting the attention of world public opinion from those who are encouraging terrorist activity. And so the slogan of "fighting terrorism" has been thrown into the U.S. mass media's arsenal of sabotage to replace the slogan of "protecting human rights." There are already more than a few examples of such propaganda campaigns in modern political history, and although these were different from one another in their content and propaganda dressing, nonetheless they had one thing in common--they all ended in failure.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Georgiyevich.

El Salvador 'Bone of Contention'

A regular listener of ours, Comrade (Arutyunyan), writes from Krasnodar: It seems to me that the American Government has found another excuse to worsen relations with our country, and is trying to make El Salvador a bone of contention between the countries of socialism and the so-called Free World. Please tell in more detail, the listener asks, about American policy in relation to El Salvador; and at the same time, could you say why the Soviet Union should not support the Salvador patriots?

The Soviet Union does support them, Comrade (Arutyunyan)--morally, politically and diplomatically. But what they are trying to ascribe to us is the so-called export of revolution. What aim is Washington pursuing in this? The French weekly UNITE defines it thus: There are grounds for believing that the American president would like at all costs to make a show of force so as to freshen up, as he understands it, the United State's unfavorable image, and has chosen Central America for this purpose. You must recall the well-known statements by U.S. leaders in which they have equated national liberation movements with terrorism. And the struggle against terrorism has become a sort of slogan in the new administration's foreign policy activities. As a testing ground for its application in practice, it seems, as UNITE rightly says, that El Salvador has been chosen.

But nowadays Washington cannot simply send its Marines there, as it did in Latin America in the thirties, the fifties and even the sixties. Now the matter must be given an appearance of legitimacy in its outcome, as Ivan Andreyevich Krylov once wrote. And so the legend is born that the rebels are obtaining weapons from the socialist countries, delivered to them via the territory of Nicaragua and Honduras. To spread this legend to the world, Washington is sending out four delegations to Western Europe and Latin America to try to persuade no less than 40 governments to stop supporting the Salvadoran revolutionaries and support the junta instead.

I would like to point out to you, comrades, that there is no proof of any arms deliveries from the socialist countries, nor could there be. But there is testimony from agents of the CIA, military intelligence, State Department intelligence, who have been sent abroad on the staff of diplomatic missions. But American spies have a poor reputation. It seems they have not inspired trust in Western Europe. All that the American missions have managed to achieve so far is a promise to stop aid in food and finance to the Salvadoran population via the Red Cross. And it must be taken into account that the United States has plenty of opportunities to exert pressure on its allies. The American administration has those who think like it in the NATO countries, among conservatives and reactionaries, and finally, there is the usual lever of Atlantic solidarity. But, understandably, even with all these tools it is not possible to pass black for white.

Since this failed, the United States has resorted to a ploy which can at best be called unworthy. According to Western news agencies, it is now giving its junior partners to understand that either Western Europe supports the United States in Salvador, or Washington will refuse to conduct strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. Earlier, if you recall, in return for promising to ratify the SALT II treaty, Washington forced on the NATO countries the decision to produce the new American medium-range nuclear missiles and deploy them on their territory. And now this question, so important to the cause of peace, is being used as a means to an end quite contrary to the cause of peace, both in Central America and in the world in general.

Polovchak Family Issue

Since last summer, the American authorities, contrary to all laws, have been detaining Soviet citizens in the United States--the Polovchak family. This tragic story is one of crude arbitrariness and deliberate provocation organized with the knowledge of the highest American authorities, including the heads of the State Department.

We have received here numerous letters, collective ones and from individual listeners, expressing indignation over this most crude breach of elementary human rights by the American authorities. This is the subject of, in particular, letters from Aleksey Semenov of Moscow, Zorin of Kiev, Borisov of Kremenchug and other comrades. And Comrade Pavlov of Leningrad says in his letter: It seems that the last thing the American authorities are concerned about is the fate of the Soviet family. They are devoting every effort to give the matter a political, anti-Soviet coloring. At the same time, our listeners are interested in the possible ending of this story. In response to your request, we contacted our correspondent in New York, Yevgeniy Petko:

[Petko, by telephone from New York] I will begin by telling you that the U.S. State Department has officially expressed its discontent at the attention being given by the Soviet media to the story of the Polovchak family. The State Department has made an official representation over an article on this theme which appeared in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. It appears that the authorities of this department do not want this crude act of arbitrariness by the American authorities to be talked about and known in the Soviet Union. However, the great attention being paid by the foreign policy department to this problem is in no way helping to solve it. As a result of the illegal actions of the American authorities, the Polovchak family has been broken up. The official version is as follows: The American authorities have granted a 12-year-old boy, the Polovchaks' son, political asylum. But in fact, he has been kidnapped from his parents.

A few words about the previous history of this case. The case is like the fate of many who have left their homeland in search of an easy life, but in coming up against American reality have been deeply disappointed. This is the story. At the beginning of last year, yielding to the persuasion of relatives abroad, the Polovchaks, on Soviet passports, travelled from Lvov to Chicago for permanent residence. They took with them an adult daughter and two sons, one age 12, the other age 6. However, life in exile turned out quite different from the way they had imagined it on the basis of their relatives' letters. In the Ukraine, the Polovchaks had their own house and plot. The head of the family worked as a miner and earned a good wage. His wife kept house. The older children were studying. In the United States, they came under the category of so-called political refugees. They lived for 2 months in Chicago with a relative, without receiving any allowances of any sort from the American authorities. After a long search, Polovchak managed to find work as an unskilled laborer at a steel foundry, and his wife as a charwoman in a hospital. They found somewhere to live in one of the poorest quarters of the city, populated by immigrants and members of ethnic minorities.

When the Polovchaks finally realized what they had come to on leaving their homeland, they applied to the consular section of the USSR Embassy in Washington for permission to return home. This was last May, 3 months after their arrival. However, there were those who did not like the Polovchaks' decision. They tried to entice 12-year-old Vladimir, the Polovchaks' son: They gave him a bicycle and promised him a real car. The local Baptists joined in the psychological working-over of the boy. Giving way to this persuasion, the boy ran away from home. The parents did not even know where he was, and reported to the police that he was missing.

It would seem to be a clear case. According to law, any minor who runs away from home must be returned to his parents. However, here the authorities deemed it necessary to take another course. A certain lawyer, Julian Kulas, a Ukrainian by origin, who has a pathological hatred of everything Soviet and Russian, took up the case. He proposed to the boy that he should sign a document requesting political asylum. Then a judicial farce was held, at which the question of whether the boy should be handed over to his parents was decided. It was decided to leave Vladimir, or "Walter" as the local press at once renamed him after their fashion, for the time being in the custody of the State of Illinois Children and Family Services Agency--in other words, he was taken into care!

A final decision was supposed to be made within a few weeks. However, without waiting for this, the Chicago immigration office, by agreement with the State Department, decided to grant the boy political asylum, in defiance of all American laws providing for the return of children to their parents!

[Kosovan] Yevgeniy Petrovich, I would like to point out a certain detail. According to police records, on the day that the Polovchaks asked the Chicago police to find their son, the then deputy secretary of state, Christopher, gave the order that the boy should not be returned to his family. A few days later, this fact was confirmed by a staff member of the State Department, (Carver). Christopher, as is known, headed the U.S. delegation to the talks with Iran on the release of the American hostages. Yet it was by this same man's orders that this family of Soviet citizens is being held as hostages in the United States. What is the situation now?

[Petko] The review of the Polovchak case, in which they are appealing for the return of their son and for permission for the whole family to leave for the Soviet Union, was due to take place in the Chicago Appeals Court in January. However, after several postponements, it is now planned to hear the case on 15 March. Nevertheless, as Mikhail Polovchak himself said, he has no confidence that the hearing will take place then either. He considers that the American side is trying to delay hearing the appeal until little Vladimir comes of age, though he is still only 12. The American Themis, when it comes to Soviet citizens, deliberately acts extremely slowly. In the same telephone conversation, Mikhail Polovchak said that recently he has often had telephone calls from persons unknown, threatening him with physical violence. There are also frequent threats that his wife may be deprived of her job on the pretext that she does not know English.

Polovchak himself, who was working as an unskilled laborer in a steel foundry, was sacked 4 months ago. While he was ill, someone else was taken on in his place. The Polovchaks are now being threatened with the removal of their younger son, the 6-year-old. In letters and by telephone they are being intimidated by warnings that if they return to the USSR, the Polovchak family will have no house or apartment and their son will be imprisoned in a concentration camp. At the same time, the Polovchaks have been promised that $100,000 will be put in a bank account for them and that they will be given a house in Florida if they give up their intention of leaving for the USSR and make anti-Soviet statements.

From press reports it can be concluded that 12-year-old Vladimir is being subjected to the appropriate treatment too. He is having it instilled into him that he now comes in the category of so-called dissidents, and that in the Soviet Union he will be forbidden to continue his studies and will be severely punished.

'Linkage' Policy Decried

[Kosovan] Thank you, Yevgeniy Petrovich.

Andrey Vasilyev of Moscow, a regular listener of ours, writes: The press reports that the new American administration is considering reviewing the matter of the embargo on delivery of grain to the Soviet Union. As you remember, the ban was imposed by the previous Carter administration. From what the U.S. secretary of agriculture has said on the subject, Comrade Vasilyev continues, it has become clear that this political act failed in its aim and that it has done more harm to American farmers than anyone else. However, President Reagan, according to the secretary, intends to link the question of lifting the embargo with other international problems. What political shade of meaning is given in this case to the word "link"--in noun form, "linkage"? And to what fields of politics does the new American administration intend to extend it, asks Comrade Vasilyev. You will be answered by Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, political observer of APN.

[Gerasimov] Official Washington has declared many times, obviously so that no one can have any doubt about the matter, that it will put this so-called linkage at the foundation of East-West relations. President Ronald Reagan has repeatedly stated that he is convinced that linkage is very important. It might seem at first glance that Washington has strayed into the field of dialectics, saying that everything in the world is interconnected. Be that as it may, but such a philosophy of interconnection applied to relations between states hinders the stage-by-stage solution of problems which arise between them. And in practice only such a stage-by-stage--or if you like, discrete, quantum approach--is possible. No one has ever yet succeeded in solving all problems at once. If one assumes that this talk of linkage is sincerely meant, then in that case, the better becomes the enemy of the good. One cannot make progress in one field of relations conditional upon progress in another field. A centipede cannot move along by trying to move all its legs at the same time. So even benign linkage, if one may put it that way, simply hinders progress in relations between countries.

[Kosovan] But, Gennadiy Ivanovich, it is worse than that. Washington has in mind malignant linkage. It was thought up--or rather remembered from the example of the not unknown Henry Kissinger--in order to try to obtain a further leverage on a partner in negotiations, or what is worse, to start relations going downhill.

[Gerasimov] Here two aspects should be noted. First, it is altogether wrong to conduct diplomatic negotiations by tying in a Gordian knot all negative matters which have accumulated in Soviet-American relations. This just produces a vicious circle. The American side, as a basis for negotiations, will, like some sort of schoolmaster, make assessments of Soviet behavior; and the Soviet side will reply that it is senseless to try to exert pressure on us and assume a "position of strength" policy. And as a result, the negotiations will never get off the ground. Second, the concept of linkage is particularly dangerous in the world of mythical values which is coming to exist in Washington now, in which wild intentions or things which do not exist at all, such as conniving with international terrorism, are ascribed to the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as Washington includes the national liberation movement--an objective and inevitable process--in this concept, to accuse the Soviet Union of this means dooming the negotiations in advance.

And in conclusion, I would like to offer this thought: It would be possible to accept the concept of linkage, but only if it were given a positive content, that is, to try to link all that is positive, to progress from one treaty to another, from one field of cooperation to another, to value what has been achieved as a base for a further advance. But in the present, negative interpretation, Washington's clinging to linkage threatens to lead Soviet-American relations into a blind alley. And I do not think this is in American interests.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Gennadiy Ivanovich.

'DELIBERATE LIE' ABOUT INDIAN OCEAN POLICY HIT

LD201453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 81 Morning Edition pp 5

[Yu. Mikhaylov article: "The Indian Ocean Must Become a Peace Zone"]

[Text] The Soviet initiative put forward by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his official visit to India remains at the center of the peace-loving public's attention. The Soviet initiative is regarded as evidence of the Soviet Union's serious desire to make a concrete contribution to creating the conditions for ensuring stability and security by means of turning the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf into a peace zone. The implementation of the Soviet proposals would bar the way to imperialist interference in the internal affairs of states located there, ensure respect for their sovereignty and their chosen nonaligned status and put an end to the plundering of those states' natural wealth.

The Soviet proposals are fully in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law concerning freedom of the high seas, freedom of navigation and freedom of aircraft flights over international waters and with other generally accepted norms of international law.

It is nothing new for the Soviet Union to support the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. Its approach to the main aspects of this idea coincides with the littoral states' wishes. In fact the Soviet proposals are aimed at ensuring that all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean are eliminated and that nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are not deployed there, and also that military forces and arms which would threaten the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the region's states are not deployed there. The littoral states share these ideas, as the Soviet Union shares their opinion that the nuclear powers should assume a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against the littoral and mainland states of the Indian Ocean. In putting forward a broader proposal on concluding an international convention or agreement regarding the strengthening of security guarantees to nuclear-free states, the Soviet Union does not exclude the possibility of this convention's covering the Indian Ocean.

Imperialist propaganda gave a hostile reception to the Soviet peace initiative. At the same time the Western mass information organs are trying to assert that U.S. policy in the region is allegedly dictated by the "Soviet threat" and by the "growth in the Soviet Union's military potential" in the Indian Ocean. To present the matter in this way is to tell a deliberate lie.

The Soviet Union has never created and is not creating any military bases in the Indian Ocean. It is known that the only all-the-year-round navigable route linking the European part of the Soviet Union with the Soviet Far East lies through the Indian Ocean. We have no other such route, and in this respect our country is in a special position, since there is no other state for which the only sea route from one part of it to another passes through the Indian Ocean. All this means that it is exceptionally important for us to have confidence in the security of sea communications through the Indian Ocean.

Moreover the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean directly affects our security and constitutes a strategic threat which the Soviet Union must reckon with. There is not and cannot be any such threat to the United States from the Indian Ocean region. Consequently it is necessary to take into account the differences in interests resulting from countries' geographical locations. Nonetheless, the Soviet side is not building up its armed forces in that region.

As is known, it was the USSR which was the initiator of the talks with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, held in 1977-1978. However, in February 1978 the American side in effect broke off the talks and embarked on a path of a sharp increase in military activity in the Indian Ocean. For instance, the Pentagon is carrying out intensive work on further building up of the potential of the military base on Diego Garcia Island to supply the requirements of American strategic forces.

Under an agreement with Australia U.S. naval forces were granted the right to utilize the major Australian military base at Cockburn Sound. A special squadron of B52 strategic bombers has been created in the United States, as the Omaha WORLD HERALD notes, to carry out strikes against targets located in the region of the main Middle Eastern oilfields and the sea routes which serve for delivering this oil to Western countries.

In addition to this an important factor in the process of the further exacerbation of tension in the Indian Ocean region is the introduction of bloc military policy to the region. In February 1980 the ANZUS Council adopted a decision that its military activity, formerly concentrated mainly in the Pacific, will be extended and stepped up in the Indian Ocean region too. To this end Canberra has already assigned an assault aircraft carrier formation. This decision entailed dangerous consequences. Since that time major naval exercises and maneuvers have been held in the eastern part of the Indian Ocean. The construction of military bases on the Australian coast has also begun, not on a national basis but for the purposes of that same military alliance.

The concluding communique of the NATO Military Planning Committee session held in spring 1980 notes that if U.S. forces continue to be sent from Europe to the Indian Ocean, the other NATO countries will compensate for these efforts in NATO's European "zone of responsibility." Thus the U.S. NATO allies approve Washington's militarist activity in the Indian Ocean. Here it must be seen that the NATO countries--albeit indirectly--have already joined in the increasing militarization of the Indian Ocean--at least those states which belong to the bloc's military organization. According to the American press the United States is planning to hand over the leadership of the Rapid Deployment Force to NATO's European Command in Brussels, and at the same time to deploy a 100,000-strong corps of these "forces" on the territory of West European NATO members. What we have here is the desire to harness Western Europe more firmly to the Pentagon's military chariot and give it equal responsibility for Washington's military adventures in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The fact that the threat to security and stability in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region emanates from the United States, which is implementing a course of building up its all-round military presence in the region, stands out still more clearly against the background of the Soviet peace initiative. The real way to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone in accordance with the littoral countries' proposals lies in the fulfillment of the well-known UN declaration on this question. The United States is trying to delay and even thwart the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean so as to have a free hand for its militarist actions. In this connection a U.S. spokesman stated in the United Nations that the American side regards the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981 as "untimely." The PRC joins with the United States in sabotaging the convening of a conference. All the same, neither Washington, nor Beijing, nor the other opponents of peace in the Indian Ocean could prevent the adoption by consensus by the 35th UN General Assembly of a resolution reasserting the need to convene the conference this year.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the holding of an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo (Sri Lanka) in 1981, to elaborate a broad agreement on this question. The Soviet-Indian joint declaration notes in this connection: "The Soviet Union and India reassert their readiness to cooperate in the matter of the speediest implemention of the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and support the UN General Assembly decision on holding a conference on this question." In present conditions the convening of this forum is becoming increasingly pressing and urgent. The UN special committee on the Indian Ocean, which resumes work on 17 February, is called upon to promote the implementation of practical measures to create a peace zone in the region and prepare and hold the Colombo conference, which undoubtedly accords with the aspirations and vital interests of peace-loving mankind.

OUTCOME OF DELHI NONALIGNED CONFERENCE VIEWED

LD191353 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 3

[Observer Nikolay Pastukhov "International Review"; "Important Factor for Peace"]

[Text] Over the past week the Indian capital of Delhi has been hosting a conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, of which about 100 Asian, African, Latin American and European states with populations totaling more than 1.5 billion are members.

Throughout its existence the Nonaligned Movement has proved that it serves the interests of the peoples seeking to overcome the grim legacy of the colonial past and to advance along the road of economic development and social progress. As for the Soviet Union, it and the nonaligned states occupy common or similar positions on the vital problems of our time on whose solution mankind's destiny largely depends. "The development of friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, which constitute an important element in the common front of the peoples' struggle for peace and freedom," Soviet head of state Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his greetings message to the participants in the Delhi conference, "has been and remains the Soviet Union's principled position. We are certain that it is only together, by the efforts of all peace-loving states and peoples, that the actions of aggressive forces can be fettered and the course of events turned away from the fueling of international tension toward the consolidation of detente, away from the aggravation of conflicts to their settlement and the general introduction into the practice of international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems."

The enemies of peace and detente subscribe to a completely different approach toward the Nonaligned Movement. Throughout this week I have carefully watched items in the American and Chinese press devoted to the Delhi meeting. How much undisguised malice and desire to perceive the noncoincidence of the Delhi conference participants' viewpoints on certain issues as "profound contradictions"! And how hard the aforementioned mass media are trying by fair means or foul--mostly foul--to drive a wedge between the Nonaligned Movement and the socialist community, that faithful, most reliable ally of the developing states!

But matters are not confined merely to propaganda onslaughts. All the covert and overt services of Washington and Beijing are acting in similar vein. They are playing on both the geographically scattered nature and the sociopolitical diversity of the countries taking part in the Nonaligned Movement. The latter include countries that have chosen socialism as their ideal and are successfully building a new society, countries that are traveling the capitalist path, and even countries where medieval setups reign supreme. The main aim of the Washington and Beijing subversive services is to erode the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement, namely: nonparticipation in military-political blocs; the struggle to consolidate peace and international security; the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism; and the desire for equitable international economic cooperation. These services are going to enormous lengths to disrupt the Nonaligned Movement's solidarity with other forces opposing imperialism and hegemonism.

"So far as we are concerned," Fidel Castro said at the Algiers conference of nonaligned states in 1973, "the world is divided into capitalist countries and socialist countries, imperialist countries and colonized countries, reactionary countries and progressive countries.... We believe that this is the main thing in the issue of alignment and nonalignment."

That was precisely the sort of approach toward international relations displayed by Cuba in 1979, when the sixth conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government was held in Havana, and Cuba invariably adheres to that line to this day as it fulfills the role of "movement coordinator"--that is, chairman of the Coordination Bureau. And quite naturally, Cuba is now the main target of the attacks by Washington, Beijing and their agents among the developing countries.

Vietnam and Laos, Angola and Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Afghanistan and a whole series of other countries make a tremendous contribution to the Nonaligned Movement. Since Indira Gandhi--daughter of the outstanding Asian statesman Jawaharlal Nehru, the chief architect of the Nonaligned Movement--returned as head of the Indian Government, India has once again begun to play an active role in the movement. So it is no accident that Delhi has been the place where the 20th anniversary jubilee of the Nonaligned Movement has been celebrated.

Addressing the conference participants, Indira Gandhi pointed out that, as before, the struggle for peace and against the arms race, the threat of nuclear war and colonialism is an integral part of the Nonaligned Movement. Touching on the question of disagreements within the Nonaligned Movement, Indira Gandhi noted that these are being artificially caused and fanned by external forces.

The speakers who have addressed the conference have revealed the dangerous essence of the policy of American imperialism and its ally Israel in the Near East and in Africa, have demanded the elimination of the American military bases in the Near East and the Indian Ocean, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and guarantees to the Palestinian people of their right to have a state of their own, and have exposed the essence of Chinese propaganda, which is the facade for a desire to isolate the Nonaligned Movement from the Soviet Union and other progressive forces waging a resolute struggle for peace and national independence. Washington and Beijing, the Vietnamese foreign minister stressed at the conference, are pursuing a very definite aim --placing the Nonaligned Movement in imperialism's service or, if they fail, splitting it or eliminating it altogether. Stressing that Beijing is pursuing an expansionist policy against the Indochina countries, he expressed the confidence that the nonaligned states would assist the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in their struggle against the Chinese hegemonists' aggressive plans.

In his speech at the Delhi conference UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim made a high assessment of the nonaligned states' activity in the international arena, activity aimed at preserving peace and the relaxation of tension.

The session participants adopted a whole series of resolutions and also an appeal to the world's peoples expressing their concern at the deterioration in the international situation and calling on all states and governments to step up their efforts to avert the danger of a new war and ensure world peace and the peoples' security. They demanded the ending of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the eradication of remaining hotbeds of colonialism, the elimination of all forms of racism, including Zionism, racial discrimination and aparthied, and the granting of the right to self-determination and independence to colonial and dependent peoples. The session participants, the appeal notes, are fully determined to contribute in every possible way to strengthening unity, solidarity and mutual cooperation among the nonaligned countries so as to ensure that the Nonaligned Movement plays a positive role in the struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

The Delhi conference has reaffirmed the vitality of the Nonaligned Movement and has struck a serious blow against the enemies of peace, detente and the peoples' freedom.

ILICHEV INTERVIEWED ON MADRID CSCE CONFERENCE

DW191129 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 20 Feb 81 p 5

[Dieter Buhl interview with Leonid Ilichev, chief of the USSR's CSCE delegation; date and place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: How do you assess the situation at the Madrid CSCE followup conference?

Ilichev: As complicated as the situation may be, we will not give up hope for positive results. The situation is difficult because some delegations have made and continue to insist on the acceptance of suggestions which would impair the balance of interests set up by the Helsinki Final Act, particularly in the field of security.

We do not lose hope because the Final Act reflects the interests of all participants. What has been achieved since Helsinki with regard to all baskets represents progress on European cooperation as a whole. The Madrid meeting gives us the opportunity to move forward in all fields of the Final Act, particularly in the field of security.

It seems that this is well understood in Europe, giving us reason for careful optimism with regard to the results of the Madrid meeting.

ZEIT: What is your opinion on the development of the CSCE process since the Belgrade followup meeting 3 years ago? Are there significant differences between the Belgrade and the Madrid meetings, as regards the atmosphere and developments?

Ilichev: I was not in Belgrade and therefore I cannot compare the atmosphere there with that of the Madrid meeting. In the course of the Belgrade meeting it was unfortunately impossible to exploit all that was positive in the Final Act in the interest of progress and the development of the CSCE process. We would very much like to see and we will do what we can to have the Madrid meeting end with positive results. It would be of great significance in the current international situation.

ZEIT: Has the Western approach to the CSCE process changed, from a Soviet point of view, following the election of a new American president?

Ilichev: We do not want to draw rash conclusions. However, some of the statements and declarations of intent made by the highest leaders of the American administration have to create vigilance and concern on our part, and also on the part of others.

ZEIT: How does the Soviet Union judge the chances for the development of the CSCE process in the eighties?

Ilichev: It seems to us that the future of this process will largely depend on the results of the Madrid meeting. What is also required is the clear understanding that states with different social and political systems participate in this European process.

It was especially the existence of two social systems in Europe and the contradictions between them that largely caused the CSCE process to emerge, in the course of which a code for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems was adopted. Attempts to impose the norms of social and political life of some CSCE participating states on other states represent the greatest danger and, as it seems to me, a real danger to the all-European process begun in Helsinki.

ZEIT: At a European disarmament conference could the Soviet Union approve significant confidence-building measures which are bindingly verifiable and which would extend to the territory of the Soviet Union?

Ilichev: We cannot consider such a way of posing a question justified. If an agreement is reached on the convocation of a conference, we will be prepared to examine most attentively all proposals advanced in its course. The most important criterion by which we will be guided in so doing will be the principle of nonimpairment of the security of all states. Hence, we support the Polish proposal concerning the convocation of a conference which, unlike the proposal supported by the NATO countries, does not contain any preconditions for carrying out such a conference. Such a stance is democratic because it allows the discussion of proposals of all states without discrimination and solely on their content.

ILICHEV NOTES 'PIVOTAL PROBLEM' IN CSCE ADDRESS

LD211510 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0615 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 21 Feb (TASS)--A plenary session was held on Friday at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states and parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Speaking at the session, the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilich has emphasized that the current stage of the Madrid meeting, the stage of discussions on the proposals submitted with a view to editing, is a particular and exceedingly important stage. The foundation of the final document which is to crown the meeting is being laid and molded now, and the Soviet delegation is exerting efforts to see to it that this document should be thorough and positive.

The need of supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere, an end to the arms race, development and consolidation of peace in Europe, elimination of tension in relations between states and peoples, preservation of trust and good relations between them, is the key, pivotal problem.

The proposal on convocation of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament is a concrete materialization of this noble aim. The head of the Soviet delegation noted with satisfaction that the idea of convocation of such a conference, despite a barrage of criticism from some Western delegations, is uppermost in the minds of the peoples, and none of the participants in the Madrid meeting heard at the conference a single voice against such an idea.

Leonid Ilichev emphasized that the Soviet delegation proposes to agree on the convoking of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe on a democratic and broad foundation, considering the interests of all the participating states.

We stand for the convocation of such a conference which will not be limited to meaningless wishes, declarations, but which will adopt vitally important and concrete decisions, the action of which will be felt by European peoples.

We are against any preliminary conditions. We are against the imposition of such decisions that might damage the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. Thus, some Western delegations, said Leonid Ilichev, continue talking of control over measures of trust which have not yet been elaborated, but which are bound, it turns out, to embrace the whole of Europe. There is no such provision in the Final Act and the Soviet delegation cannot agree with attempts to squeeze out of the Helsinki document what it does not have. Besides, a barrier is deliberately raised to transition from one stage of the conference to another in order to prevent solution of disarmament issues. The thesis is being put forward again that consideration of issues of military detente depends on solution of other issues.

The preliminary conditions are actually an ultimatum. They are illegal in relations between sovereign and equal states. They are contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act.

The considerations of the socialist countries, set forth in the proposal of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, do not contain any terms that would be detrimental to the interests of security of any state or group of countries. We expect the Western partners to display the same approach in solving the issue of convoking an all-European conference, said Leonid Ilichev.

The principles of equality and reciprocal consideration of interests, he said, also apply in full to the reaching of practical agreements on all sections of the Final Act. The Soviet delegation comes out for a balanced approach under which the adoption at the European forum of a decision to convene a conference on military detente would, to a considerable extent, promote achievement at the Madrid meeting of real progress in all directions of strengthening security and development of cooperation.

At a press conference which took place after the meeting, Leonid Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation, answered questions asked by journalists accredited to the meeting. In particular, he rebuffed the fabrications spread by certain Western circles about a mythical "Soviet military threat." The purpose of these fictions is quite obvious: It is to conceal and justify the frantic arms race in the United States as well as attempts by the United States and the NATO countries to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union is not doing anything outside the framework of defense needs and the idea of "military superiority" is alien to it.

Together with the other countries of the socialist community, the head of the Soviet delegation said that we proceed from the fact, confirmed by life itself, that an approximate balance of military forces has arisen and is being maintained between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This level under conditions of detente can and must be reduced by means of equivalent reductions of the military potentials of the two sides. This step would strengthen mutual trust and would promote the deepening of the process of detente and the extension of cooperation in Europe.

FURTHER ON AID TO EL SALVADOR, INTERVENTION

Threat 'Increasingly Obvious'

LD211730 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Clouds of war are gathering over the long-suffering El Salvador. The threat of direct intervention by the United States troops is becoming increasingly obvious. In recent days even the press of the Salvadoran capital controlled by the reactionary junta mentions this as something that is almost certain. The slanderous campaign about the alleged "interference" of the USSR, Cuba and other countries on the side of the forces of the national liberation front is being launched as a psychological preparation for the invasion of El Salvador by U.S. Marines. Washington's special envoys are touring capitals of a number of West European and Latin American countries, trying to spread this absurd allegation there. For nearly half a century, the dictatorial military regimes have been replacing one another in El Salvador. All this time, the Salvadoran reactionaries have been staging brutal terror against their own people, relying on broad support of the United States.

According to the data of the U.S. press, the United States has been spending over many years millions of dollars for the upkeep of armed forces in El Salvador, even before the present military regime had come into power in that country. More than 2,000 officers, "experts" in the struggle against the people, have been trained over 2 decades in U.S. military schools for the army and police of different Salvadoran dictators. It is precisely these "specialists" with diplomas of schools of the Pentagon that now command the punitive forces, that are conducting real genocide against the peaceful population in many districts of El Salvador. After the present puppet junta started ruling in El Salvador, the military-economic "aid" of the United States reached truly astronomic scopes, for such a small country as El Salvador. The U.S. military and economic "aid" amounted to nearly $100 million last year alone. These vast sums are used for repaying real and not alleged "international terror" in El Salvador--the criminal war of the reactionary junta against its own people with the assistance and under the guidance of U.S. "military" advisers, the war that already took the roll of tens of thousands of lives in that small country, the war into which the regular forces of the United States are ready to be launched.

Haig Remarks Mask Support

LD202306 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Feb, TASS--As is reported by the Baltimore SUN, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig asserted during his February 17 conference with the ambassadors of allied countries that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries allegedly want to turn the events in El Salvador into an "international confrontation." A. Haig openly threatened Cuba and Nicaragua with the repressive actions unless these countries stop displaying sympathy and support for the Salvadoran people.

These slanderous allegations concerning the socialist countries were evidently needed by A. Haig as a screen to cover up the United States' growing support to the Salvadoran junta from whose terror at least 10,000 people have died over the past year alone. A. Haig said that the administration was now considering the question of giving additional military aid to the junta. We believe he added, that such aid is needed.

At the same time, as was reported by the New York TIMES today, the State Department has circulated to the embassies of "friendly countries" a "memorandum" in which it arbitrarily interprets the situation in El Salvador and tries to present the popular uprising against domination by the oligarchy and American monopolies as an "international communist aggression."

U.S. 'TO WIDEN' ECONOMIC TIES WITH CHILE

LD211928 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Feb, TASS--The United States took the course at the widening of all-round cooperation with the Pinochet terroristic regime in Chile. Representative of the State Department said that the administration adopted the decision to lift the ban from the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States in that country. The economic and military ties with the fascist junta will also be widened.

As is known, the ban was imposed in 1979 as "punishment" for the refusal of the Pinochet dictatorship to extradite to the United States agents of the Chilean police implicated in the assassination in Washington of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. The aim of this step of the United States was only to dampen indignation of the U.S. and international public over Washington's obvious unwillingness to investigate Letelier's assassination and its striving to hush up this affair.

The decision of the Republican administration means that U.S. companies maintaining business relations with the Chilean junta will have the opportunity to get from the Export-Import Bank large loans for financing and widening their deals with the Pinochet regime.

The New York TIMES writes today that the action of the Reagan administration means an ostentatious gesture toward the improvement of relations with the bloody dictatorship. This decision was taken after member of the Chilean junta, Air Force Commander Fernando Mattei made a confidential visit to the United States.

According to a report of correspondent of the CBS television company D. Soyer, Washington's invitation to Pinochet to participate in the United States' naval exercises is one of the steps along the road of widening cooperation with the Pinochet dictatorship.

Broad circles of the U.S. public regard the decision of Reagan's administration as an outright encouragement of international terrorism, as an insult to the memory of the victims of the hangmen of the Chilean people as mockery of the fundamental norms of morals and international law. This decision is regarded as making terrorism Washington's official policy.

The Reagan administration proclaimed out loud that the struggle against terrorism will be its "priority task", said Senator Edward Kennedy. He said such a [word indistinct] with regard to Chile shows that this campaign has not stood the first test.

Member of the House of Representatives, Tom Markin says he is staggered by cynicism and duplicity of this decision. He said that playing into the hands of the Chilean Government the Reagan administration abandoned i anti-terroristic campaign even before starting it.

Attorney Lawrence Barcella who was investigating the case of Letelier's assassination said the administration's decision means a "reward" to the Chilean regime for implementing the terroristic action in the United States territory and an obstacle to the exercise of law against organisers and executors of that action--leaders of Pinochet's secret police.

CIA MISLEADS WHITE HOUSE ON SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING

LD222232 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Feb, TASS--U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci speaking at a conference of military and political experts of NATO in Munich alleged that the buildup of the military might of the USSR had caused changes in the strategic nuclear balance between the USSR and the USA and complained that the undoubted superiority of the United States that once existed in this area has practically been replaced with balance.

These words contradict the statement of President of the USA Ronald Reagan who, delivering on February 18 an address to the Congress on the so-called "programme for economic recovery", asserted that the military-strategic balance has been tipped in favour of the Soviet Union and that the United States must restore the military balance.

Using the falsehood supplied by the CIA, Ronald Reagan proclaimed out loud that "since 1970 the Soviet Union had invested 300 billion dollars more in its military forces than the United States". Moreover, Ronald Reagan alleged that the Russians took the line at a "massive military build-up", and now have a "significant numerical advantage over the United States in strategic nuclear delivery systems."

The groundlessness of Ronald Reagan's statements aimed at intimidation needs no special proof. If appropriate calculations are made on the basis of the "data" supplied by the President, it will turn out that the USSR's military spending accounts for approximately 75-80 percent of the entire expenditures under the USSR's state budget. The absurdity of such assertions is apparent.

Ronald Reagan's assertions that in the past decade the USSR spent for defences 300 billion dollars more than the United States are a myth, since they are based on the data of the CIA, Professor of Taft University F. Holzman, who specialises in the analysis of the military budgets of the two countries, said quite justly at a press conference in Washington.

It is remarkable that the CIA for the umpteenth time falsifies the data and misleads the White House, or may be the White House allows itself to be mislead on purpose. Those who fabricate falsehoods are, apparently, interested in creating on purpose such situations that are conducive to the heightening of international tension and spiralling of the arms race.

ACCOUNT OF INCIDENT WITH U.S. DIPLOMATS REPORTED

Reminiscent of Cold War

LD202034 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Abelev writes:

The American press has launched lately a new anti-Soviet campaign. The reason chosen for it was an incident that happened to two American diplomats in the Ukrainian city of Rovno. The row made there in mid-January by Major Holbrook and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, assistants of the U.S. military attache in Moscow, is described by American newspapers as "Machinations by the KGB" which allegedly attempted "to recruit them."

To make this news story more credible the pressmen mention "breath-taking details" such as the use of narcotic drugs, "temptresses" and other accessories in the style of Ian Fleming. But many things in American press reports on this incident were simply bewildering. They were made clear, however, by the director of Hotel Mir in Rovno, Shish by name, whose telegram to the Foreign Ministry of the USSR shed some light on this story.

It was said in this telegram that "on January 13 U.S. military diplomats Holbrook and spencer checked into Hotel Mir in Rovno. At two in the morning they returned to their room with a woman whom they took from the restaurant. Outsiders are not allowed to visit hotel guests at this time of day. The administration on duty warned the diplomats about this. In reply they said something rude to her. The hotel administrator called the militia. Entering the room, whose door was open, hotel staff and militiamen saw that the American diplomats were undressed. Holbrook was having a sexual intercourse with the women they had brought in."

I phoned the hotel director in Rovno who gave me some more details. Hotel staff members and militiamen entered the hotel room about four in the morning on January 14. Previously, in the course of several hours after the restaurant was closed, shouts, laughter and swearing were to be heard throughout the hotel from the room of the drunken diplomats. Holbrook shouted to the hotel administrators, who tried to calm him, that his colleague and he were Americans and hence they were free to do anything they liked. The hotel staff and militiamen who entered their room saw the military diplomats "amusing themselves" while being naked, taking pictures of each other and one of their "girl friends." It took the hotel administrators much time to calm them down.

It was only later in the morning that the Americans somewhat subsided, went to bed and slept half a day.

The assertions of the Western press that Holbrook and Spencer had had narcotic drugs added to their drink is refuted by their own restaurant bill from which it follows that everyone of them had drunk up to a litre and a half of alcohol which was sufficient for anyone to fall into a stupor.

In their stories about the adventures of Holbrook and Spencer the American journalists "forgot" to mention that earlier--in the end of November--these "experienced and capable officers", as they were officially introduced by the U.S. military attache in Moscow, behaved in the same manner in the Russian city of Orel. There too, they accosted women in a restaurant and on their way back to hotel were noisy in the street. Spencer lay down on the pavement while Holbrook danced around him something resembling a shake. On returning to the hotel they tried to drag women, hotel staff members, into their room. On sobering up, they apologized for long to the hotel administration and that time they did not talk about narcotic drugs or any other "machinations" against them.

Then what is the point now in writing sensational stories about "special attention" shown in the Soviet Union in the two drunkards and skirt-chasers? This was evidently done in order not to report other details of the Ukrainian visit of the two American officers. Meantime their bosses know that while in Rovno the two diplomats toured in their car number D-04-935 not only Rovno's historical places but also went about its suburbs, especially the places of dislocation of army units. The attempt to picture two drunken James Bond's, revellers and brawlers who violated elementary rules of behaviour in the public, adopted not only in the USSR but also throughout the civilized world, in the role of heroes, victims of "machinations" by Chekists who had allegedly drugged them, undressed, and made them dance and amuse themselves, in the role of victims of secret seducers, who put a camera into their hands, forced them to take pictures of each other, etc.,--could cause only a smile if not for Washington's striving to use even such means for building up anti-Sovietism. This is a very dangerous tendency reminiscent of the frostiest months of the cold war.

'Anti-Soviet Interpretation'

DW231031 Moscow in German to Germany 1818 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Valeri (Belyanskiy) commentary]

[Text] The story which the U.S. press and radio dished out to their readers and listeners the other day could well--and I would take any bet on it--be a good script for another series of films on James Bond, Fleming style. The lead heroes in this story are the aides of the U.S. military attache in Moscow, Colonel Spencer and Major Holbrook who, to go by the contentions of U.S. journalists, reportedly fell into the hands of KGB agents who allegedly intended to recruit them. What figures in this case is drugs as well as women in the role of seductresses, falsified discrediting photographs, wine and various other things. In short, what is in the game here is the whole assortment of tricks and gimmicks used by detectives and employed by the Russians to test the conscience and the patriotic feelings of U.S. reconnoiters and spies.

In reality everything happened in a far more simple way and almost as in daily life. We can use a cable which the director of the Mir Hotel in the Ukrainian town of Rovno, where this story transpired, dispatched to the USSR Foreign Ministry as a basis to judge the matter. The cable said that on 13 January U.S. military diplomats Holbrook and Spencer booked a hotel room. At 0200 they took women upstairs to the room even though strange people at that hour of the night are not allowed to visit hotel patrons. The woman on duty called this to their attention but received a gruff reply. She then called the militia.

When hotel employees and members of the militia entered the room--the door had been left unlocked--they saw how the highly intoxicated U.S. diplomats amused themselves by photographing each other and one of the female friends in a state of nudity. It took the hotel management a great deal of time to dampen their zeal and passion. The Americans calmed down at long last at about dawn and went to sleep, awakening again around noon.

The contention of Western journalists that Holbrook and Spencer had been served drugged drinks is refuted by the hotel bill. This bill says that each of them consumed 1.5 liters of spirits which, by the way, is enough to make a man irrational in any case. These experienced and capable officers, which they were considered to be by the U.S. military attache in Moscow, on the whole have a strong liking for alcoholic beverages and all sorts of scandals. Thus during their trip to Orel from 23 to 25 November 1980, they likewise consumed vodka and cognac in large quantities, behaved impudently and annoyed women.

In one case Spencer laid down in the middle of the street, with Holbrook dancing around him presumably intending to present a shake [as heard]. At the [word indistinct] hotel in Orel they continued their drinking spree and even tried to drag the female receptionist and a chambermaid into their room. Their undignified behavior was called to their attention the next morning. They were visibly embarrassed and admitted that they had somewhat lost control of themselves and asked forgiveness.

Perhaps it would have been unnecessary to talk about the adventures undertaken by these military diplomats in a state of intoxication, even though they can hardly be harmonized with the elementary rules of decency which are generally valid for a civilized person. What matters here, however, is that the Western press has given the story of these two James Bonds an obviously anti-Soviet interpretation. Therefore, a discussion is worthwhile if only because such slander propaganda stories cause the climate of normal interstate relations to suffer.

MOSCOW CONTINUES TO REFUTE TERRORISM ACCUSATIONS

'Shortsighted Policies'

LD221426 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 22 Feb 81

["Moscow Viewpoint" by news analyst Valentin Zorin]

[Text] In Washington certain high placed officials are fanning up what they call a campaign against international terrorism and are trying to give that campaign an overtly anti-Soviet character. This brings quite a number of thoughts to mind. Indeed, 4 years ago, official Washington, with just the same vigor, fanned up an anti-Soviet campaign in connection with human rights. That campaign, as one can see, failed to justify the hopes that were pinned on it. What is more, the campaign actually boomeranged against its instigators and the world public's attention became focused on real, not phony, facts of human rights violation, namely violations of human rights in the United States.

The hypocrisy of James Carter and his associates who attempted to preach human rights became particularly apparent against the background of the violations of rights of United States ethnic groups and the denial of man's first and elementary right to a job, which has affected millions of Americans.

The hypocrisy of the human rights preachers was further borne out by the assistance official Washington is giving to the most reactionary regimes who have trampled on these rights but are essential to Washington as a mainstay for its foreign policy.

And so today, the campaign, with its torrents of its rhetoric and with millions of dollars gone down the drain, is in effect a forgotten campaign. But instead Americans are now presented with a new one, just as false--a campaign, that this time, is claimed to be directed against international terrorism.

However political figures are not society ladies who can change their gowns and make-up just when they feel like it. Their zig-zagging from one propaganda campaign to another is showing to the world the lack of principle among political figures in Washington, who couldn't care less for human rights or for the struggle against the truly appalling phenomenon of international terrorism, but are trying to use for their unsavory aims real problems that are worrying the world community.

What is the guarantee that the next Washington administration won't handle the current anti-terrorism campaign just as the current administration acts with Mr Carter's phony hullabaloo in connection with human rights? There aren't such guarantees, because whenever a propaganda campaign is launched for anti-Soviet purposes, Washington is pursuing its own selfish aims. This is precisely how the issue stands with the current campaign, too, a campaign involving the problem of international terrorism.

This deplorable phenomenon is quite naturally causing public concern, and certain Washington politicians are trying to use that concern for anti-Soviet purposes. So, these politicians are resorting to falsifications; they have no facts at their disposal to prove Soviet support for kidnappers, murderers and hijackers, for there isn't any. Therefore, with the vilest intentions, they are trying to equate terrorism with the revolutionary and liberation movements now taking place in the world. The fallacy of treating the issue that way is self-apparent. The peoples in various national liberation movements and revolutions are frequently forced to resort to armed struggle against their oppressors. Americans know this better than anyone else, for America emerged 2 centuries ago precisely as a result of such armed struggle against the British crown.

Now if the leaders of the current United States administration had wanted to be consistent they, instead of visiting the Washington Monument, would have to order its destruction, since George Washington, according to their yardstick, could quite well come under the terrorism concept. After all, he headed the armed struggle of freedom-minded Americans against foreign domination. The logic of the leaders of the current administration should make them break off diplomatic relations with scores of countries whose ambassadors in the United States capital attended the inauguration ceremony of America's 40th President. These ambassadors represent countries who had, through armed struggle, liberated themselves from foreign domination and who, in many cases, had personally participated in the fight for the freedom and independence of their homeland.

The invitation of these ambassadors to the White House celebrations is hardly compatible with the interpretations that the new men in the White House are trying to give to international terrorism. The truth lies in the fact that international terrorism as a phenomenon incompatible with international law, is rejected by all civilized nations including the Soviet Union.

Now, as to the revolutionary and national liberation movements in the world today, we have never concealed our sympathies for the fighters for freedom, and let our listeners, who apparently are very familiar with United States history, ask themselves: Could the American Revolution have won if George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson [had] not relied on the support and assistance of those who sympathized with the American Revolution?

Look at the textbooks and you will see that Franklin's main contribution to the revolution was that of securing supplies of weapons for it, supplies he obtained in European countries who did not want to support King George III's struggle against the freedom loving Americans.

So, what grounds do the current United States leaders, in the city that bears Washington's name, have to fan up an anti-Soviet campaign because this country is giving, and I stress it, moral support to the fighters against the tyrants of today. The double standards used by the leaders of the current United States administration are self-evident. So is the false character of the political and propaganda campaign they are fanning up. The numerous defeats and setbacks suffered by Washington's foreign policy stems from the fact that the top men in the United States capital attempted to disregard the objective laws of history, and instead banked on outdated and antipopular regimes. If the current campaign launched by the new administration indicates a desire to continue that policy, one can hardly doubt that Washington's foreign policy line is going to have new pitfalls and that these will occur not because of a Soviet evil will but precisely because of Washington's shortsighted policies.

Haig 'Logic' Questioned

LD202320 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow 20 Feb, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: "Washington pretends to aim at terrorism but fires at national liberation movements." These words that Gilberto Vieira, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia, said at a press conference in Moscow, sum up aptly the essence and the trend of the slanderous propaganda hullabaloo that has now been raised in the United States to allege that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are "involved" in international terrorism.

There is no need to prove that the assertions about the Soviet Union's involvement in the terroristic activity are a gross, ill-intentioned deception, for the Soviet Union always was and remains strongly against terrorism, in international relations, too. The question arises why, for what purpose, did Washington launch this obvious falsehood. The answer to this can be found in the statements of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who, talking about his concern over an explosion of international terrorism tries to equate terroristic actions with what he describes as "national liberation wars" that are waged by the Soviet Union and its proxies.

According to "logic" of Alexander Haig and his ilk, the upsurge of the national liberation struggle, as a result of which the colonial system that had been created by capitalism has disintegrated and more than two thousand million people, bursting colonial shackles, achieved independence and freedom is not an objective historic process but the result of the intrigues of certain external "subversive forces." According to this "logic" the emergence of tens of new independent states in the world is not the result of the struggle of peoples of these states for freedom, for the right to decide their destiny themselves, but the result of the actions of "international terrorism." Concepts, so to say, the concepts engendered by the unbridled fantasy of the imperialist circles that would like in this way to slander the USSR and also to create the pretext for gross and brazen interference in the affairs of developing states under the sign-board of "struggle against terrorism?"

These aggressive expansionist designs of imperialists are exposed convincingly also in the statement of Gilberto Vieira, in the speeches delivered by other numberous guests of Moscow, prominent leaders of the international working class and communist movement at the press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress. General secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela, Jesus Faria, speaking at the press conference, condemned the campaign against the national liberation movement unleashed by the U.S. administration and stressed that this provocative campaign is nothing but Washington's attempt to distract the attention from its own aggressive plans and actions, from acute economic and social problems in the United States.

"It is not the Cubans that are staging the intervention in El Salvador, it is the United States that is attempting to stage its military intervention there," said General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Athos Fava. He stressed that preparing the intervention in El Salvador, the United States is acting as a thief that, planning to get into the house of a neighbour, is accusing others of this.

Under the pretext of the "struggle against terrorism" the United States, relying on power [words indistinct] heightening tension in various areas of the world, is building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean, is sabre-rattling off the shores of sovereign petroleum-producing states of the Persian Gulf zone, is waging the undeclared war on sovereign Afghanistan, is exporting terrorism and counter-revolution to El Salvador, is backing the Israeli aggressors who are perpetrating genocide with regard to the Arab people of Palestine. It is imperialism that is the real source of the criminal terroristic activity, that engenders militarism, hegemonism, that is seeking to enslave independent countries and peoples.

PEACE COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR POLOVCHAKS' RETURN

LD202328 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS--The Soviet Peace Committee sent a message to two U.S. organisations "War Resisters League" and "Fellowship of Reconciliation." The message says:

"The Soviet Peace Committee expresses profound indignation over the continued acts of gross arbitrariness of the U.S. official authorities that are preventing the Polovchak family from returning home. The glaring lawlessness is aggravated by what is being done with regard to the underage, 13-year-old son of the Polovchaks, who is forcibly separated from the family, which even under U.S. laws is regarded as a crime looking like a terroristic act. The Soviet peace champions express their indignation over this premeditated provocation which contradicts the decisions of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The provocation that is aimed against detente and is a violation of fundamental human rights. We urge your organisations to take actions in defence of the rights of the Polovchak family so as to promote their return home."

The Soviet Peace Committee sent the following message to such organisations as the American Friends Service Committee, a citizen organisation for a sane world, mobilization for survival, clergy and laity concerned, the American section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, the National Council of Churches, the Organisation for Durable Peace, Congressmen for Peace Through Law, Women Strike for Peace, the American Committee on East-West Concord:

"We express concern over the actions of the U.S. authorities that put obstacles to the return home of the family of the Polovchaks which is the violation of the fundamental human rights and which contradicts the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We make a call for appropriate actions to be taken to protect the rights of the Polovchak family for reunion with their children and for the return home."

NEKRASOV ASSESSES U.S.-WEST EUROPEAN RELATIONS

LD201655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 4

[V. Nekrasov article: "Western Europe: Urgent Problems"]

[Text] The deliberately tough tone adopted in the speeches by the new Washington administration's leaders on foreign policy is again confronting the Western European U.S. allies with complex questions about the character of their relations with that transatlantic power, both in the coming months and in the long term--the Reagan presidency's 4-year term.

The essential modern-day problem is still central--that of war and peace, taking the form, specific to our time, of a choice between the course of preserving detente or a turn toward the worsening of tension. The specific nature of the situation derives from the appearance at the helm of power in the United States of people who have immediately ventured to use cold war language and announced their intention to achieve U.S. military superiority. Washington's calendar for political receptions in the coming weeks is already filling with the names of government leaders and foreign ministers from NATO states, who are going to the United States to establish personal contacts and hold talks. One cannot fail to notice that even before the changeover of White House incumbents, thoughtful Western observers were expressing doubts over the feasibility of the hopes cherished by some people in NATO that this changeover would be enough in itself to end the political conflicts between the United States and a number of its allies. Carter's departure, NEWSWEEK asserted, may solve the "problem of personal attitudes" toward the U.S. President caused by the way Carter and his entourage operated, but the "essential disagreements will persist and may well intensify." The U.S. journal NEW REPUBLIC was even more categorical: "Most probably the arguments between the allies over NATO's course will become still more acute in the future, because the disagreements are emerging more clearly and the participants in these arguments are becoming increasingly frank." Many West European press organs have also expressed a similar opinion.

What sort of disagreements are involved here? Last year's events exposed quite clearly important elements of the situation concerning the attitude of government circles in many West European NATO members to the calls and incitements to follow Washington's strategy implicitly. The reluctance of some of these circles to rush into a maelstrom of confrontation with the socialist countries and the liberation forces of our time--which is what aggressive imperialist forces were pressing for--emerged more or less clearly. With notably unanimity, Western Europe rejected the White House's entreaties concerning the introduction of an embargo on developing economic ties with the Soviet Union. Both the clear advantages of these ties and the general crisis situation in the capitalist economy, in which the maintenance of East-West contacts is a not insignificant safety valve, prevented the plans for undermining detente's economic foundation from being carried out. On the other hand, however, there also emerged a tendency on the part of a certain section of the ruling circles of West European NATO countries--primarily Britain and the FRG--to follow, both from considerations of class solidarity and out of their own egoistic calculations, in the footsteps of the U.S. course of increasing military tension, particularly on the issue of deploying new medium-range nuclear weapon systems on the continent.

In this connection the growing movement in the West European countries of broad public forces in favor of detente, the ending of the arms race and arms limitation agreements is becoming an increasingly important factor in the situation which is now emerging. The actions against a return to the cold war and for the preservation of detente are diverse. They include demonstrations under antimilitarist slogans by many thousands of people, the collecting of signatures for petitions and public speeches by public and political figures warning against the danger of the course of aggravating tension. For all that they are multifaceted, these actions by those in Britain or the FRG, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal or northern Europe, form a complete picture. It includes demands to review the NATO decision on deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, not to allow the production and deployment of the monstrous neutron bomb, to reduce or at least not increase expenditure on military aims, not to broaden the North Atlantic Treaty's sphere of operation, not to allow new U.S. weapons stockpiles to be formed on the European Continent, and so forth.

The scope of the antiwar movement shows that anxiety over the fate of peace is embracing increasingly broad strata of the West European population and the demands put forward demonstrate a greater understanding of the source of the danger. "Recently," New York TIMES commentator F. Lewis admits, "the ideas of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, have been becoming increasingly widespread in the West European countries." These views, she writes, "reflect a clear change in public opinion."

It is clear that the effective force of the antiwar movement in a particular country will be determined by a complex combination of different factors, including the general correlation of socioeconomic forces, the level of the working people's antimonopoly struggle, the stances of the main political parties' leaderships and the degree to which the champions of detente are organized. The provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act are of great importance for the consolidation of West European countries' realistic approach to foreign policy problems and of their desire to avert a slide into positions of confrontation. An important factor for public and political circles is the clear and honest line of the Soviet Union, which steadfastly advocates the preservation and deepening of detente while at the same time giving a firm warning that no one will be allowed to upset the prevailing world strategic equilibrium.

Consequently, by no means is everything going according to plan for the creators of the confrontation policy and in a number of spheres they are running into growing opposition. Imperialist reaction is clearly angered by the fact that the policy of the relaxation of tension has not collapsed in ruins, despite all the attacks on it, and that it is withstanding the strongest shocks. Militarist circles are also worried by the sharpening of contradictions between allies in the NATO camp caused by these circumstances.

In the present instance, the comment by B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, is noteworthy. "I would like to be able to tell you," this U.S. general stated in an interview with the READER'S DIGEST, "that the NATO members are displaying complete solidarity with one another at the present, highly critical time, but I am unable to say that."

Western commentators report that fears are growing in the countries allied to the United States that, through Washington's fault, the nuclear arms limitation process will be interrupted either by endless postponements of the appropriate talks or by the notorious "linkage" with completely unrelated problems. More and more voices are warning that the failure of these talks would also have serious consequences for relations among the North Atlantic bloc members themselves.

Evidence of the growing reluctance to blindly follow the U.S. capital's course of a headlong arms race and confrontation between East and West is provided by the results of recent meetings between leading government figures of certain West European NATO countries, which have revealed their inclination to resist the dangerous consequences of such a course.

Nevertheless, the support given by the West European countries' ruling circles to the political propaganda myth of the "military threat" from the Soviet Union remains a serious obstacle in the way of the assertion by those countries of a consistent and constructive role in international relations. The continuing U.S. militarist pressure on its allies is also having an adverse effect. In this context, in particular, the tendencies which emerged at last December's routine conferences of the NATO organs in Brussels attract attention. They are evidence of the unceasing attempts to embroil the bloc's West European members as deeply as possible in operations designed to whip up tension. The Military Planning Committee essentially expressed agreement with the U.S. doctrine of so-called "limited" nuclear war, expounded in President Carter's Directive 59. The U.S. representatives succeeded in noticeably toning down the West European partners' wishes to see strategic arms limitation without delay, reducing them to vague phrases about the "continuation of this process" within the framework of broad talks on arms control. West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG expresses the reasonable fear that meanwhile the "nuclear arms race will continue at a monstrous pace."

Similar aspirations on the part of militarist imperialist circles are also expressed in the demands to Washington's allies--demands which exceed the bounds of NATO's activity--"to fill the gaps" in the NATO military machine. In the U.S. opinion, these "gaps" have arisen as a result of the concentration of U.S. efforts on building up its military potential in the Persian Gulf region.

Nevertheless, it is no accident that the present state of U.S. relations with its allies is a daily theme for the West's politicians and press. Some of them are trying to find "the hand of Moscow" here, too. But serious commentators realize that it is a question of objective factors.

Western Europe has known the "taste of detente" and has joined in this process to a far greater degree than people across the ocean have. The years of detente saw the establishment in West European countries of a desire to strengthen their role in international life and of a realization of the real possibilities for safeguarding their security on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Both by their experience and by specific actions, these countries can exert a positive influence on solving the most important international problems.

Each state's national interests can be safeguarded only by recognizing the genuine realities of the world situation, nowadays, which is characterized by an approximate balance of forces, and by reaching agreements based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different socioeconomic systems and equality and identical security. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries propose just such a path of development in international relations.

REAGAN'S MILITARY APPROPRIATION PLANS EXAMINED

LD211802 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS--TASS economic observer Yuriy Berezhnoy writes: Presenting to Congress the summary of his administration's programme of economic recovery of the country, U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke about very acute problems facing the economy of the leading nation of the capitalist world. At the same time he declared unequivocally that military expenditures will continue growing, although the incessant increase in military appropriations reaching a record level is one of the root causes of inflation and new economic recession as a whole.

According to the official data, in the period from 1968 till 1980 the United States spent about 1,175 billion dollars for military purposes, and still the military budget for 1982 financial year is growing again. Preliminarily it has been set at 196 billion dollars.

If one takes into account all sorts of allocations concealed in other items of the budget, military expenditures will by far top the $200 billion mark and will continue the upward trend. According to the U.S. press, the Pentagon is hoping for not less than $250 billion in 1984. These figures, their steady tendency to grow, the very spirit of Ronald Reagan's statements once again confirm the desire of the U.S. to return to its failed policy from the positions of strength so as to dictate its will to other nations. Such an approach contradicts the vital interests of all the peoples of the world, including the American people. The programme advanced by President Reagan can only serve the interests of the military industrial complex and monopolistic circles, and will, naturally, bring about a further decline in the living standards of the American working people.

At a time when the Soviet Union is putting forward concrete peace initiatives aimed at solving the most urgent problem of today, the document submitted by Reagan to Congress for consideration is directed at starting a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race, at upsetting the military strategic equilibrium that has taken shape in the world.

As to Washington's plans to tilt the existing equilibrium in its favor, there is little need to prove they are totally groundless and devoid of any prospects. Such a policy accompanied by manifestations of military hysteria of the reactionary forces of the U.S. can both sharply worsen relations between the states belonging to the two opposite world systems and will become a heavy burden for the wide sections of the population of the United States.

The endorsement by the U.S. state of the new programme submitted by President Reagan will undoubtedly cause the rise in the cost, in the first place, of fuel, food stuffs and services, and will have a disastrous effect on practically all social aspects of life of American society. It will put new millions of Americans under the extreme economic strain of militarisation.

TARATUTA VIEWS U.S. MUNITIONS PRODUCTION

LD211848 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Not so long ago the Pentagon assured Americans that nothing would save them but the creation of 200 mobile MX missiles that would move back and forth in 4,600 shelters in the deserts of Utah and Nevada. The plan was to appropriate at least $100 billion for this purpose. Mikhayl Taratuta of Radio Moscow takes up the story:

No sooner was there a change of administration than Americans learned their salvation was not in mobile missiles but in the improve B-1 bomber. At any rate Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has publicly cast doubts on the feasibility of an MX system, and Rockwell International seems to be making progress in getting a program for the construction of new bombers. But Robert Komer insists the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines are all trying to lay hands on as much money as possible. Komer held the third highest position in the Pentagon for the 4 years of the Carter administration, and when he retired, he said publicly that all the armed services of the United States are trying to get additional money to buy weapons whose need is highly questionable. Komer has dismissed as propaganda the claim of naval leaders that the U.S. Navy has lost its superiority over the Soviet Navy. In his farewell interview he also said the Air Force has no need for billions of dollars for modernization. It was absurd, he said, to insist on development of a B-1 bomber that would be obsolete before the first model took off.

But what appears absurd to a representative of the former administration is seen as something very serious by the present administration, and if another administration were to take over tomorrow, it might well announce that the only way to save America was to fill the oceans with submarines. Everything seems to depend on what munitions corporations get the upper hand at the moment. The actual requirements of defense have nothing to do with it.

Some time ago Rockwell International went into mourning after losing the battle to Boeing and cruise missiles. Now it has its head up and looks ready to squeeze out the companies that started work on the MX systems. Unfortunately, the government spending that goes to the munitions corporations moves in only one direction, up and up, unlike the spending on social programs, with the result that living standards move down and down. At the same time, heavier spending on arms systems does nothing to strengthen national defense. For 2 centuries the United States felt perfectly safe enclosed in oceans, but in this atomic age it has become as vulnerable as any other nation, because every attempt to develop a new system, every advance in military technology has prompted the other side to do the same, with the result that America's security has only declined. At the same time, every advance in military technology has increased the likelihood of a nuclear conflict. In some cases the difference between conventional and nuclear weapons has been dangerously reduced. The neutron bomb is a case in point, and in all cases there is a mounting danger that the world may fall victim to an accident. Just recall the recent computer mistakes in America's antiaircraft defense system, and the monkey wrench that caused an accident with Titan II and could have signalled the beginning of a third world war. Munitions production is very profitable business, of course, in a capitalist society, and the munitions corporations are the most influential element in America, but isn't it too big a risk for all of us to let them line their pockets?

SOLTAN: U.S. SEEKING 'MILITARY SUPERIORITY'

LD201830 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The new administration came to power as little as 1 month ago but the main trends of its foreign policy are seen quite clearly. Observers in many countries say that this is a policy of staking on force in international relations.

The American administration has declared the easing of tension, that is, a basis for peaceful cooperation, beneficial only for the Soviet Union. It has labeled national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. It is threatening the developing countries and demanding unconditional obedience to the United States' vital interests. It is twisting the arms of its allies to make them recognize Washington's leading role. It focuses attention on modernization of the United States Army and wants thousands of millions of dollars more for that. It plans to deploy in Western Europe neutron bombs in addition to medium-range missiles. It has decided to keep the American naval armada in the Persian Gulf indefinitely. It has revived the Monroe Doctrine, that proclaims Latin America the backyard of the United States.

People throughout the world voice concern over Washington's intentions and its disregard for other countries on the international scene. Many countries, American NATO allies among them, are particularly anxious about the attitude of the new administration to armaments limitation and reduction. In December 1979, when the decision to deploy American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe was imposed on NATO, the United States promised to ratify the SALT II treaty and get down to further talks with the Soviet Union to limit nuclear armaments. Now Washington seems to have forgotten that promise. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU says that what skeptics feared from the very start is coming true: The double decision of NATO foreign ministers is shrinking and only its first half is left.

It isn't only Western Europe that is thinking now whether it should follow the same policy as the United States, a policy leading to greater tension and in the long run to a nuclear holocaust. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI says the new round of the arms race the United States is unleashing threatens the entire humanity. What people need is disarmament talks, not an arms buildup. A statement of the Congress for Independence Party of Madagascar says the militarist policy of the new American administration and the growth of military spending are increasing the danger of a nuclear conflagration. Americans themselves speak about the danger and the hopelessness of the foreign policy pursued by the White House.

It seems it would be better for the new American administration to recognize that nowadays no one can or should order the international community. It is high time to learn to live in this community in line with accepted international norms. It would be wiser to get down to a businesslike discussion of problems, primarily disarmament determining the future of mankind instead of seeking improbable military superiority.

ALEKSANDROV COMMENTS ON NEW ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD201302 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 20 Feb 81

["Cannons Instead of Butter"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS--TASS economic correspondent Yuriy Aleksandrov writes: "America's new beginning: a programme for economic recovery," which has been recently drawn up by the new U.S. administration, is a reflection of the unprecedented acute crisis in the history of the United States, in whose quagmire America's national economy is bogging down.

The recent year has been marked by a permanent decline in industrial output. The key branches of America's industry, the automobile industry, the metallurgical and building industries, have been hit by a deep recession. According to the estimates, industrial output in the USA declined by at least five per cent in 1980 on the whole.

Along with it, labour productivity in the USA, which was once one of the highest, has now turned to be one of the lowest among the leading industrialised states of the capitalist world.

The permanent decline in the rates of growth of the gross national product is evidence of the serious ills of the U.S. economy. According to forecasts of American economists, its growth rates will be only 1.5 per cent by the end of the current year.

Contrary to the previous tendencies, the current crisis of industrial and general economic production in the USA is accompanied not only with a slowdown but on the contrary, with a sharp acceleration of inflationary processes. In the course of the two recent years, inflation has been expressed by two-digit figures. As the President himself has admitted, the USA is faced with such a phenomenon for the first time over the recent 60 years. And there is no hope for an improvement of the situation. In expert opinion a new explosion of prices must be expected, when inflation may reach almost 20 percent. This means that the incessant growth of the prices, which empties the pockets of common Americans, the drop in the pay will further remain part and parcel of the realities in the USA.

But, the most dramatic problem is that of unemployment. Almost eight million people are deprived of this basic human right in today's America. But the threat of dismissals and unemployment is hanging over new millions of people.

The programme of the new Washington administration is spearheaded in the first place against inflation. With this aim the President proposed a more than 49 billion dollar cut in the government spending in the fiscal year of 1981. But at the expense of what? In the first place, through a cut in all sorts of social welfare programmes, in particular, a decrease in appropriations on unemployment and social welfare grants.

The "economic recovery" measures, which were announced by Washington, show that the main victims of the new programme will be common Americans, in the first place, the needy. They will have to bear the brunt of the measures to combat inflation and other socio-economic ills.

At the same time the "economic recovery" programme leaves intact another part of the state budget--military spendings, which are the main cause of soaring inflation. Moreover, the size of military appropriations will not only remain, but will also soar to new cosmic heights--up to 250 billion dollars by 1984. Thus, spendings on social welfare programmes are cut while military appropriations are simultaneously increased. Can such a "remedy" cure the permanent ills of U.S. economy?

"Anti-inflationary" and other "recovery" programmes were adopted in Washington earlier too, and more than one or two times by President Carter. They were based on a cut in social welfare programmes, but military spendings have never been axed. No success has even been achieved. Is not the new programme, which has been drawn up practically following the patterns of the old, Carter programmes in for the same fate? Time will show. But today one thing is clear: Cannons instead of butter are forced on the Americans.

RADIO COMMENTATOR MULATOV RAPS XINHUA 'SLANDER'

OW210412 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Mulatov: "XINHUA's Slander of Soviet Achievements in Construction"]

[Text] Listeners, the Chinese propaganda machine has admitted before the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow that this congress will be an event drawing world-wide attention. In a 19 February dispatch the XINHUA was interested mainly in blatantly slandering the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state. XINHUA asserted without any evidence that there is something wrong with the Soviet model of socialism. Why is the Chinese propaganda machine vilifying and slandering the Soviet way of life and the facts of its socialist achievements? Now our observer Mulatov will discuss this question in his following commentary.

It should still be fresh on your minds that when the gang of four was running wild there were vociferous clamors about the Soviet practice of revisionism, about its all-round restoration of capitalism, and so on. Now it has become clear to very many people in China that those clamors were made for the purpose of defending the practice in China of a so-called Mao Zedong model of socialism. As a matter of fact, this model reflects the most ruthless and darkest side of a feudal-fascist dictatorship. Mao Zedong's successors have either knowingly or unintentionally admitted this fact.

It should be pointed out here that, for all its years of efforts to stir up anti-Soviet fanaticism and launch the dark and ruthless great Cultural Revolution in China, Mao Zedong's antipopular headquarters has by no means succeeded in disrupting the Chinese people's strong attachment to the homeland of the October Revolution. They want to know the truth about the Soviet way of life. They want to know why the Soviet Union has become an impregnable bastion of socialism in the world.

While the propagators of Deng Xiaoping's line are slandering the Soviet Union and its model of socialism today, it has been proved that the Chinese people have a great interest in the Soviet Union and its model of socialism, as the letters recently received from China by the editorial department of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA have shown. (?As everyone knows), the editorial department of the gazette has even found it necessary to explain to its readers why the circulation of the gazette cannot be expanded.

Now let us go back to the reason for Mao Zedong's successors choosing to slander the Soviet way of life and the Soviet model of socialism, or realistic socialism, on the eve of the convening of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is not hard to see that this has a direct connection with their intention to impose on the Chinese their kind of model of socialism, the kind that is completely agreeable to imperialist thinkers and politicians. The latest issue of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK notes that China is taking the road of building itself into a country like those in the West instead of the road it took in the past. This means that Mao Zedong's successors are defending their activities to move toward the capitalist system in front of the Chinese people by slandering realistic socialism.

SOUTH KOREAN ELECTION TERMED 'POLITICAL FARCE'

SK181147 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Another hackneyed political farce has been staged in South Korea to elect 5,000 so-called electoral college members who in turn will elect the South Korean president on 25 February.

According to the present Constitution, the Electoral College represents the people's collective opinion. However, how can we call it an expression of the people's collective opinion when 70 percent of the Electoral College membership was fabricated by dictator Chon Tu-hwan and when they are members of the so-called Democratic Justice Party headed by Chon himself?

It is natural that they would fully support the antidemocratic system in South Korea and would not represent the opinions of the masses of people. In regard to the 25 February elections, foreign observers say that it is a foregone conclusion that the present ruler Chon Tu-hwan will be elected president.

The other three political parties, which were cooked up by the Seoul regime in January, can formally put up their presidential candidates. The election turnout for deputies to the Electoral College, however, shows that Chon Tu-hwan is not going to be deprived of power which he seized in December 1979 and that he has left no stone unturned to strengthen his personal dictatorship. He has eliminated all his potential opponents from the political arena. Many political activists who are discontented with the despotism of military rule have been arrested.

When massive antigovernment uprisings broke out in Kwangju and other South Korean cities last May, Chon Tu-hwan sent in his troops, with the consent of his masters across the ocean, and literally drowned the advance of the patriots in a sea of blood. The eminent opposition activist Kim Tae-chung was tried by court-martial on charges of conspiracy against the state and was in danger of being sentenced to deah. Chon Tu-hwan, however, had no choice but to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Another opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam, was forced to give up all political activities. Chon Tu-hwan closed down scores of publishing houses and newspapers that did not please him and hundreds of progressive reporters and government employees have been sacked. All these are directed at totally paralyzing the South Korean opposition forces which demand democratic reforms, national reunification and [words indistinct] from South Korea. It is under these circumstances that Chon Tu-hwan will conduct the presidential election in his hasty attempt to assume the presidency.

In the past, the reactionary South Korean military circles, which are now ruling the country, have sought to flatter the U.S. imperialist leadership which seeks to hold on to South Korea as a cornerstone of its aggressive policy in Asia. Therefore, it was not by mere chance the new U.S. administration highly welcomed Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to the United States. Reportedly, President Reagan indicated his absolute opposition to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and unconditionally declared his support for the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

In the communique issued after the talks, he indicated that Washington will resume all negotiations with Seoul including those involving the military sector and that the United States would send Seoul [words indistinct] arms and technology necessary for the defense industry.

The developments, however, emphatically show that the social, political and economic problems of South Korea cannot be solved by Washington merely switching its stooge from Pak Chong-hui to Chon Tu-hwan. Regardless of who they install or support as the boss, the South Korean people will continue to oppose all antinational regimes and struggle for the cause of their vital rights and democratic freedoms.

DPRK REPRESENTATIVE SCORES 'TEAM SPIRIT 81'

LD201153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from M. Rostarchul roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Flagrant Violations"]

[Text] The joint American-South Korean military maneuvers, "Team Spirit 81," currently taking place in the south of the Korean Peninsula constitute a flagrant violation of the Korean armistice agreement and pursue the goal of exacerbating the situation in that part of the world, a DPRK representative stated at the session of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom today. This dangerous provocation is a challenge to the Korean people and a threat to peace in Asia and throughout the world. We resolutely demand the immediate ending of these maneuvers, the DPRK representative stressed.

KOREAN LIBERATION, USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP LAUDED

SK230530 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] In the history of the Soviet Army, there are many instances of devotion to the socialist fatherland and to the fulfillment of an internationalist duty at the risk of the soldiers' lives. In World War II, the Soviet Army not only safeguarded the fatherland's freedom and independence from the Fascist Germans' aggression but also liberated many European and Asian countries from the yoke of Hiterlism and Japanese militarism. The Soviet Army liberated Korea in August 1945 by smashing the 1 million-man strong Kanto Army, the main force of the Japanese Army. The letter of appeal sent to the Korean people from the commander of the Soviet Army on Korea's liberation day reads as follows: To the Korean people. Happiness is now yours. You have gained freedom and independence. Your destiny depends on you. The revolutionary army has provided the Korean people with conditions favoring their free economic labor. The Korean people should become the masters of their happiness. The Soviet Army made every effort to help the Korean people normalize their living standards after the liberation. Officers and men who had technical knowledge engaged in restoration work on enterprises, mines, railway transportation and the rural economy, which were destroyed.

Tens of thousands of Korean people studied at technical training institutions organized by the headquarters of the Soviet Army's civil administration in Korea. They became the builders of a new, independent Korea. The Soviet Army returned home after having fulfilled its mission as the liberator of Korea.

In a letter sent to the Soviet Government, the Korean people expressed their thanks to the liberation army. The letter, signed by 17 million Korean people, stated: Korea suffered repeated aggression by outside forces for many centuries. Patriots fell victim at the gunpoint of outside forces, and peaceful residents were slaughtered. The foreign aggressors reduced cities and farms to ashes. However, only the Soviet Army came to our country as a liberator, not as a conqueror. Thus, our people can enjoy freedom in life. The land on which our people joyfully met the Soviet Army is overflowing with songs of freedom, joy and happiness.

The Soviet people are overjoyed that the friendship was was formed on that unforgettable day in August 1945 between the Soviet and Korean people has been further consolidated in recent years and enhanced with growing importance. The USSR-Korea relationship, based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is firmly ensured by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed between the USSR and the DPRK. This historic document serves as a basis for the overall development of cooperation between our two countries and an important way to maintain peace and stability in the Far East. However, the world's progressive soldiers are indignant at the acts of the imperialist reactionaries and Beijing's hegemonists, who conspire with them. They are frantically blocking the people's aspiration for peace, social progress, freedom and independence. The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their armed forces are thus of special importance. Their unity and cohesion are necessary for effective fulfillment of tasks in socialist and communist construction, for firmly safeguarding peace, needed by all people, and for practical countermeasures against the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers.

SOVIET STATEMENT BACKS INDOCHINESE 'PEACE PLAN'

LD212252 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 21 Feb 81

["For the Sake of Peace and Stability in South East Asia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS--On February 22, on the instruction of the Soviet leadership, the USSR's ambassadors in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and in a number of other Asian countries presented to corresponding governments the following address that says, specifically:

Declaring consistently for peace and the relaxation of international tension in all continents and all areas of the world, the Soviet Union has always shown and is showing great interest in the quest of the ways leading to the normalisation of the situation in South East Asia. Naturally, it is not only the peoples of countries situated in the area and their close neighbours that are striving for the ensurance of peace and stability in this large and important area. The question as to what direction will be taken by the events in South East Asia, to confrontation or to cooperation, has the bearing on the interests of many other states, including the USSR.

The address says further that the Soviet leadership has studied with close attention the initiatives that have been advanced recently in the City of Ho Chi Minh at a conference of foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The participants in the conference have analysed thoroughly the situation in South East Asia and worked out concrete measures aimed at the development of goodneighbourly relations among all states of the area, its turning into a zone of peace, stability and flourishing. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea advanced the initiative for the holding of a regional conference between the two groups of states--Indochina and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations--to ensure peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in South East Asia on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual accord, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, renunciation of imposing the will of one group of countries on the other and of outside interference.

The countries of Indochina suggested to ASEAN member-countries that an appropriate treaty be signed. They also expressed their readiness to conclude bilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence with the PRC.

All who are really interested in the establishment of the climate of peace and goodneighbourliness in South East Asia realise well by what considerations the countries of Indochina are being guided when continuing the tireless struggle for the normalisation of the situation in the region. For over 30 years Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were the victims of the aggression of imperialism and later of the forces of hegemonism which brought innumerable sufferings to the peoples of these countries. The present-day enemies of peace in South East Asia have in their arsenal the gross military pressure on Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, the constant setting of some countries of the area of South East Asia against others, the attempts to knock together a certain "united anti-Vietnamese front" which, by the designs of its masterminds, should include the remnants of the criminal Pol Pot gangs and their ilk.

The Soviet Union shares completely the assessments of the situation in South East Asia that were made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and expresses its support for their new constructive initiatives aimed at solving the topical and acute problems of the region at a conference table.

The dialogue between the three states of Indochina and the ASEAN member-countries, for which the participants in the conference in Ho Chi Minh City made a call can help remove the difficulties existing in the relations among them. It is also clear that on the ways of bringing closer gradually the positions of the sides it is possible to overcome those sentiments of alienation and distrust that have accumulated as a result of the intrigues of certain external forces that were staged over many years. In the opinion of the Soviet side, the promotion of the development and deepening of the dialogue among all countries of South East Asia must become one of the most important directions of the foreign policy activity of the states concerned.

The Soviet Union welcomes the idea of creating the zone of peace in South East Asia and proclaims its readiness, if the same readiness is shown by other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, Britain, France and the PRC--to take part in an international conference which, as it is suggested in the declaration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, could be convened after the conclusion by the countries of both groups of a treaty of peace and stability in South East Asia with the aim of recognition and ensuring guarantees of such a treaty.

The Soviet leadership deems it necessary to make a call to the Governments of Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore to show political realism and to appreciate duly the constructive proposals of the states of Indochina.

In conclusion, the address expresses the confidence that the implementation of these initiatives, the turning of South East Asia into a zone of peace is an effective guarantee of ensuring security and sovereign rights of the peoples of the region, will make a considerable contribution to the establishment of peace and stability in Asia and outside it.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS THAI ACTIONS

LD191017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Statements"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 February—The armed provocations by the Thai authorities against the Lao people and their unilateral decision to close the Thai-Lao border are flagrant violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement issued here says.

Thailand, the document points out, has repeatedly infiltrated sabotage groups onto Lao territory and fired on Lao border posts and settlements in the border area. These provocative acts were stepped up after the visit to Bangkok by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, which is testimony to the Beijing leaders' desire to embroil Bangkok still more deeply in their policy of bellicose expansionism and great power hegemonism toward the states of Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry resolutely condemns the Thai military's armed provocations against the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and demands that they be halted immediately, the statement says.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CYREK'S REMARKS REPORTED

LD202004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Cyrek, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is on an official visit to Copenhagen, has stated that the Polish People's Republic decisively opposes the NATO policy of militarism, the further escalation of the arms race and the intention of the U.S. administration to revive plans for the production of the neutron bomb. During conversations with Danish leaders and at a press conference he noted that the need for the further provision of the policy of relaxation of international tensions and for continuing the dialogue between East and West was expressed.

The minister sharply criticized the attempts of imperialist circles to interfere in the normalization of the situation in Poland. He condemned the hostile anti-Polish campaign being conducted by anticommunist subversive centers.

CALM IN POLAND LAUDED; KOR ACTIONS CRITICIZED

LD202250 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Warsaw: There has been relative calm in Poland for over a week now and this has been welcomed with satisfaction by millions of people. The program that Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new premier, presented in the Sejm, has greatly contributed to the establishment of this atmosphere. This program listed the most important problems that must be solved before the country can be led out of the crisis. Wojciech Jaruzelski called on the public to give 90 calm days, 3 months without strikes, to the government for taking stock of the people's economy and for restoring the normal rhythm of work.

The concrete (?character) and reality of the program have been favorably appraised by work collectives. This has been expressed not only in declarations, although this, too, is important in the present situation. Numerous enterprises are providing practical support for the government. Thus the workers of the Jastrzebie coal mines in Silesia will be working on Saturdays as well for 3 months because this is required by the interests of the country.

Support for the government program and the government's own activity in favor of its own line as well as its ability to conduct a social dialogue to a significant degree have secured a reduction in tension and the speedy solution (?of a whole series of conflicts).

This is not liked by those forces which see their objective in the establishment of further centers of tension, in the intensification of chaos and anarchy and [words indistinct] in the gradual destabilization of the country. Facts prove that the (?forces) opposing People's Poland are not giving up their plans. (?Now) that strikes have become ever more unpopular in industrial enterprises and now that workers are increasingly foregoing such acts, these forces are trying to extend their activities over other social groups and strata, among them the students. Certain personalities of the antisocialist KOR organization have stood behind the strikes of Lodz students and of the students of other higher educational institutions.

The antisocialist elements are visibly striving to obstruct the internal normalization of the country and this, too, proves the topicality of the appeal made recently by the PZPR Central Committee plenum to all patriotic forces.

This appeal calls for the unification of efforts so as to assure for Poland what is most important--public order and calm. In this connection it is worth recalling Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's words when he declared in the Sejm: The people's power has enough strength (?to overcome) those persons and processes engaged in trying to move back the wheel of history.

STROGENOV REVIEWS TRADE TIES, PACT WITH POLAND

LD210010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS)--TASS economics observer Aleksandr Strogenov writes:

In 1981, trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Poland will be further developed. The protocol on trade turnover and payments, signed in Moscow on Thursday, provides for the level of 1980 trade to be exceeded and for a trade turnover of R8.4 billion to be attained. One third of the foreign trade turnover of Poland now falls to the share of the USSR.

Every year the volume of mutual deliveries of goods between the USSR and Poland increases. According to preliminary figures, in the last 5-year period the trade turnover amounted to about R33 billion and was higher than stipulated in the long-term agreement for 1976-80, exceeding this by about R5 billion. Such a figure was the sum of the entire annual trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Poland just 5 years ago.

Both countries pay great attention to cooperation in fuel and raw materials industries. The Soviet export of raw and other materials is of great importance for the development of the Polish economy. As in recent years, in 1981 the Soviet Union will continue to supply Poland with oil, natural gas, ferriferous ore, ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, cotton and other goods.

In the last 5 years, Poland, in its turn, together with other CEMA countries, actively participated in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline on Soviet territory, as well as on enterprises for the extraction of oil, natural gas, asbestos and other forms of raw material. Poland supplied machinery, equipment and materials for these projects and a number of them were constructed by Polish construction teams. Now some of the products of these enterprises are going to Poland.

In 1981, further growth is planned of mutual deliveries of modern machinery, equipment and instruments which will help accelerate the technical progress of the basic industries of both the USSR and Poland.

Equipment for the chemical and food industries, construction and road machinery, machine tools and other goods manufactured in Poland, enjoy a good reputation in the Soviet Union. During the years of cooperation, comprehensive equipment for nearly 300 enterprises has been delivered to the USSR.

Large Soviet orders permit Poland to develop serial production of many industrial goods, and to export them not only to the USSR but also to other countries. Thanks to this, Poland is today one of the world's major ship exporters, and also for equipment for production of sulphuric acid, wood-fibre and wood-particle board, sugar-beet processing, and electromagnetic couplings and construction machinery. Deliveries of this technology to the USSR will also take place in 1981-85.

PAP: TRADE AGREEMENT POSTPONES DEBT REPAYMENT

LD210928 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 20 Feb 81

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (PAP)--Poland's minister of foreign trade and shipping, Ryszard Karski, paid a visit to Moscow.

He met with his Soviet counterpart, Minister Nikolay Patolichev. The two ministers reviewed the bilateral economic cooperation, especially in respect of commodity exchange. The further development of bilateral specialization in production and coproduction was also discussed.

The ministers signed a protocol on commodity exchange and payments between the governments of Poland and the Soviet Union for the year 1981. They also signed the two intergovernmental agreements on:

--The granting of credit by the Soviet Union to finance deliveries agreed upon last year, to be implemented in 1981, above the provisions of the protocol for 1981.

--To defer up to 1985 repayment by the Polish side of credits granted by the Soviet Union in the years 1976-1980.

The total value of mutual commodity deliveries this year will reach the level of about 8.5 billion roubles, compared with about 8 billion roubles in 1980.

Also on that day Minister Karski was received by first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov. The sides discussed problems relating to the current implementation of the Polish-Soviet commodity exchange and prospects for its further expansion.

The imports of goods from the Soviet Union will reach this year the level of about 4.95 billion roubles, (?with) raw materials and material supplies reaching the value of almost 4 billion roubles. Soviet supplies of capital goods will be a little smaller this year because of the curtailing of the investment programme in Poland.

The Polish exports to the Soviet Union this year will be by more than 4 percent reduced compared with 1980. The share of machines and equipment in that export will stay at last year's level.

In view of Poland's economic situation, the Polish deliveries of hard coal, copper, sulphuric acid and other raw materials will be smaller compared with 1980.

SHALYGIN REVIEWS POLISH SITUATION, 'INTERFERENCE'

LD201745 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] What is happening in Poland? What caused the crisis there? What does the Soviet Union think about the events in Poland? These and other questions about Poland are contained in letters from listeners in various countries. And so, in response to these letters our news analyst Yuriy Shalygin prepared this program:

[Shalygin] When I read the letters I noticed that many had come from countries where the capitalist press has been writing about the events in Poland day after day. However listeners are not satisfied with the information they are getting, because they feel it is subjective. So they would like to receive more factural information, not only about the situation today but about Poland's past as well.

[Announcer] It would be good to begin with some general information about Poland.

[Shalygin] Poland is an East European socialist country with a population of nearly 36 million. There has been a people's government there for over 36 years. In the past, until 1917, part of Poland belonged to the Russian Empire. I would like to emphasize that Russia held part of the country because in the 18th century Poland was divided between the monarchies of Prussia, Austria and Russia. After the socialist revolution in Russia, the Soviet Government issued a decree signed by Vladimir Lenin that annulled the former Russian Empire's acts on Poland's partition.

This created the conditions for the revival of the Polish state. However Western governments prevented Poland from getting back from Germany Silesia and other Polish territories and the West in general hindered Poland's industrial growth. So Poland remained a backward and mainly agrarian country. Hundreds of thousands of Polish workers left their country in search of work to save themselves from poverty.

In those days Western powers encouraged the practice of so-called sanitation in Poland. Biologists use the term to denote cleansing the body of pathogenes. Poland's cleansing measures amounted to cruel repression against any form of protest. The imperialist West needed Poland as a bridgehead for armed and other provocations against the Soviet Union. But the West relied mostly on the Nazis, who were encouraged to direct their aggression eastwards. In order to make it easier for Germany to attack the Soviet Union, the West gave up Poland to the Nazis in 1939. The Nazis brought the country to ruin and slayed over 6 million Poles.

It was a political game to the detriment of the Polish people. Western countries tried to carry on with the game after World War II as well. They tried to revive the old order there. But the Polish people drew their own conclusions from the tragedy they had endured. They supported the program of the communists, the Polish United Workers Party, the program for the nation's revival on the path of socialism. And so national liberation was merged with social liberation. The country emerged from the ruins and Poland was given a helping hand by the Soviet Union, although this country had also suffered big losses in the war.

[Announcer] By the way, in Poland's liberation from the Nazis a little over 600,000 Soviet soldiers were killed.

[Shalygin] Yes, and the Polish people honor their memory. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries helped Poland advance in its economy so that today it is among the 10 most highly developed industrial nations. It is no longer beset by chronic unemployment and much had been done to raise living standards, improve the education system, medical care and solve the housing problem. A large role in these efforts was played for one by the trade unions. The working people gained true representation in all levels of government. As for advances in the sphere of foreign policy, the country gained true sovereignty. Poland saw a renewal within its historically just borders, which included its western territories. Poland's security was facilitated by its alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

[Announcer] And so there is no basis for claims that socialism has not done anything for Poland?

[Shalygin] This thesis has absolutely no foundation. It is based on demogogy and evil intentions. Those intentions are to discredit all the country's achievements and its socialist system and to pull Poland out of the socialist community. A demagogy is used to take advantage of the tensions that arose in Poland last summer.

[Announcer] Many listeners asked what caused those tensions.

[Shalygin] The answer is contained in statements following plenary sessions of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, including a statement made just a few days ago. What happened is that in the seventies the leaders of the party and government made mistakes. An imbalance arose in the economy which affected consumer supplies and some leaders misused their positions. Did the party know about these problems? Yes it did. Last winter these problems were discussed quite openly at the party's eighth congress and there was sufficient self-criticism. But the workers thought the changes were being made too slowly and ineffectively, so they resorted to strikes. But the workers' protest was not aimed against the socialist system; that was evident from the agreements made between the workers and government signed last summer in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

And the charters of the reorganized Polish trade union recognized the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the leadership role of the Polish United Workers Party and respect the country's international alliances.

[Announcer] The chance is that it is a positive thing that the reorganization led to a split in the trade union movement?

[Shalygin] That was stressed at the recent plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. After all, the interests of the working class and all working people are inseparable. This is what the trade union movement is all about. Today the aim is to overcome the difficulties that Poland is having. The leaders of the Polish United Workers Party and government are doing all they can for a return to stability. They consistently follow the summer agreement. They have raised wages and money grants and are taking steps to improve food supplies--a very difficult task in view of last year's crop failure. They are also changing industry to produce more consumer goods. Economic reforms are up for nationwide discussion and many other plans and measures are in the making. Of course it is impossible to solve all the problems overnight. It takes time. But the main thing is to reestablish a normal working rhythm since people cannot consumer what is not produced.

[Announcer] In other words the trade unions must also hold to their part of the bargain?

[Shalygin] That's right, and these actions are being taken by the industrial unions and by considerable number of Solidarity union locals, although not by the leadership of Solidarity. In recent months so many statements have been made by Solidarity's leadership that the government had to carry out its commitments, but Solidarity would not take on any responsibility. That in itself is a destructive position, and was made even more destructive by calls for more and more strikes. As a result the country has suffered tremendous material damage. This has affected both the home market and Poland's foreign trade position. The January events were particularly graphic in this respect. They showed that the upper echelons of Solidarity by increasing tensions in the country were increasingly openly going beyond the bounds of the trade union charter, were trying to play the role of a political opposition and striving to set up dual power in Poland.

[Announcer] Typically these aspects of the activities of Solidarity's leadership were given the most publicity in the Western mass media?

[Shalygin] I would be more specific. First the Western media are trying to present these views of Solidarity's leadership as the views of all its members, which is far from the truth. And second, various mass media are coordinating their reporting. For instance several days ago the press reported about a seminar in the United States in Georgetown University. The participants were officials from the United States State Department, the CIA and select journalists. They discussed how to present the Solidarity trade union in programs on Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle and through other channels. Solidarity should be counterposed to the Polish United Workers Party; it should discredit the communists and utilize the strikes to increase chaos and anarchy in the country. One manager of Radio Free Europe, Ian Weydenthal, came out with that anti-Polish program at the seminar. And it is common knowledge the radio station is controlled by the CIA, is financed by the United States and operates from the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

[Announcer] Judging by the station's programs, its steady clients are the antisocialist organization called the committee for public self-defense?

[Shalygin] The organization was formed a long time ago; back in 1974 its leader, Jacek Kuron, was invited to some kind of confidential meeting in Geneva.

Before the events of last year through the Western mass media he claimed that so-called independent trade unions should consistently undermine the state structure in Poland. Today Kuron is one of Solidarity's so-called experts and many other members of the committee for public self-defence work in this capacity. They are now working for the money that they have been getting from the West. It is no accident that among Solidarity's donators is the West German (Solfund) Fund. In West Germany the fund is usually financed by revanchists dreaming of reestablishing the borders of Hitler's reich. Reactionary organizations and subversive centers in the West defend, equip and instruct extremist elements in the higher echelons of Solidarity.

This is done with the knowledge of Western governments. The Atlanta CONSTITUTION recently gave an example of what I am talking about. It reported about a secret telegram that was sent last year by the then American ambassador, William Schaufele, to the United States States Department. The ambassador warned that it was not a good idea to publize AFL-CIO financial and material support to Solidarity. It has been known for a long time that the top leadership of the AFL-CIO has CIA connections.

[Announcer] But ruling circles in the West have been talking about not interfering in Poland's affairs?

[Shalygin] That was nothing more than a screen. Behind that screen is intentional and diverse interference. The Voice of America, the BBC and Deutsche Welle, not to mention the CIA's radio station in Munich, are involved in these efforts, and NATO is also used for the purpose of interference. Poland's very acute foreign deficit problem is being used as means of pressure. The imperialist West has taken advantage of the situation in Poland today in order to continue its longtime game, hostile to the interests of the Polish people.

[Announcer] Many listeners ask about the Soviet Union's position towards the events in Poland.

[Shalygin] The Soviet Union proceeds from the statements made following the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty nations. The meeting was held in Moscow on 5 December of last year. Participating were the leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Their collective position is stated in that document and I quote: Participants in the meeting expressed confidence that communists, the working class and the people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome their difficulties and ensure the country's further development along the socialist path. It was confirmed that socialist Poland, the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal Solidarity and support of the Warsaw Treaty nations. Unquote. It is noteworthy that such Solidarity was exhibited by extending supplies to Poland of food, raw material fuel and equipment. And large supplies were sent from the GDR and other socialist countries. The first secretary of the party of Polish communists Stanislaw Kania said at the last plenary session of the party's Central Committee that in difficult times Poland is receiving considerable assistance from its friends, and especially from the Soviet Union.

[Announcer] Participants at the plenary meeting commented on the dangerous situation developing in the country.

[Shalygin] Yes, they stressed that chaos and anarchy will only play into the hands of the enemies of socialist Poland. In this way all can be lost that the Polish people worked for so hard during the years of independent peoples' government. The plenary session appealed to the workers and all the people to put up a strong obstacle to anarchy and to reestablish a definite working rhythm and economic order. This was also stated recently in parliament. The Polish people have approved the program put forth by the new head of the Polish Government, Wojiech Jaruzelski. A statement put out by the miners' union, which supports the position of the head of state, says that the miners are convinced that the program will bring economic stability to the country.

Various work collectives and public organizations in Poland have also given their support to the government's position. This is indicated by articles in the Polish press. Many of the articles contain the idea that was evident at the plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers Party: Let everyone know that we will defend socialism just as we will defend Poland's independence.

ROMANIAN ASSURED NO PACT MEETING ON POLAND

LD201213 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Feb 81 p 32

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Kremlin Pledge to Romania on Poles"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--Romania is believed to have received assurances from Russian leaders that there will be no new Warsaw Pact conference about Poland when pact leaders assemble in Moscow for next week's 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

President Ceausescu of Romania, who is expected to attend the congress, is counted as one Warsaw Pact leader who favours allowing Poland more time to solve its own problems. The summit meeting of Warsaw Pact chiefs in Moscow last December granted Poland a breathing space.

Western diplomats understand that Mr Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, this week sought and received assurances that Warsaw Pact leaders attending the Soviet congress would not come under pressure to discuss a new and tough approach to the Polish labour crisis.

Diplomats also believe the Kremlin is quietly passing word to other pact member-nations that the congress will not be the occasion for a new round in the Polish poker game, even if a Warsaw Pact summit is held to discuss other issues in Moscow while the party gathering is on.

Western observers believe these reports fit closely with the recent visits by Mr Kania, the Polish communist leader, to his counterparts in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, the two Warsaw Pact countries which might have been expected to push for a harder approach to the Polish crisis. Mr Kania was evidently trying to forestall such pressure by going personally to appeal to the Czech and East German party bosses who have been so bitterly critical of Polish developments.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S TALKS IN BULGARIA REPORTED

LD201157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Signed"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Feb--Bulgaria and Hungary will continue to strengthen unity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers stressed in the communique published here on the results of the official friendly visit to Bulgaria.

Both sides noted the need for a resolute struggle to consolidate peace and international security, to continue the detente process and for disarmament and against the imperialist and reactionary forces' dangerous plans aimed at intensifying the arms race. In this connection they pointed to the importance of the peace proposals contained in the documents of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference last May.

The sides supported the strict implementation of all the provisions of the Helsinki all-European conference Final Act and expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will take a decision on the speediest convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

BOMBING OF RADIO FREE EUROPE BUILDING REPORTED

LD221418 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] There was a heavy explosion in the building of the Radio Free Europe Station in Munich last night. The basement premises near the Czechoslovak section of the station were smashed and broadcasts were stopped for some time. The explosion was so powerful that the nearby houses and cars were damaged. About 10 persons of the station's personnel were injured. Free Europe and Liberty, another radio station on the territory of West Germany, are financed by the United States and transmit subversive broadcasts to the socialist countries. These countries regard their activity as interference in their internal affairs. The stations are staffed with agents of the United States intelligence services and renegades from East Eur[illegible]n countries. Many of them are in hiding there to escape legal actions against them for their crimes.

THREE NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD 'SECRET MEETING'

LD201311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Report With Commentary": "Legitimate Concern"; first paragraph is AP dispatch]

[Text] "The foreign ministers of the three leading U.S. West European allies have had a secret meeting in the FRG capital to discuss the possible consequences for West Europe of the new U.S. administration's foreign policy," ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Just recently, on the day of the 40th U.S. President's inauguration to be exact, London's THE TIMES wrote that in the opinion of the leaders of West European countries, once he had been sworn in, most of the election rhetoric would be forgotten and White House policy would be realistic and consistent. But this has not yet happened. On the contrary, all the outward signs indicate that, to most European's annoyance, the new U.S. administration has picked up where the Carter team left off and is continuing the policy it initiated of abandoning the concept of detente. At the same time military hysteria is being shipped up with the help of the myth about a "Soviet threat."

An analysis of statements made in the last few days by Secretary of State Haig and U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger indicates an escalation of Washington's anti-Soviet rhetoric which, according to Western press reports, has begun to worry senior officials in West Europe.

The Bonn meeting reported by AP is seen in West European political circles as one of the "many features" which will go to make up the general line of relations between the West European NATO members and the United States. It is highly significant that the U.S. newspaper, The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, wrote recently that "for West Europe detente is a vital necessity...."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS GENSCHER'S ANTI-SOVIET STATEMENT

DW231048 Moscow in German to Germany 1617 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Mai Podklyuchnikov Commentary]

[Text] The anti-Soviet choir in Washington, which was active lately at an extremely high level, has been joined by a soloist; he is Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The chief of the Bonn Foreign Ministry did (?not) notice while singing his tune smoothly from the sheet of music during a radio interview, that it was the wrong sheet of music during a radio interview, that it was the wrong sheet and that he had deviated considerably from the path of diplomacy. Had he noticed this would he have forgotten the simplest norms of international law and become carried away to the point of beating the anti-Soviet drum? If he had noticed this in time he would have bitten his tongue rather than yell into the ether that the world was standing at the crossroads today because of the Soviet claims for world predominance.

The Federal foreign minister is a model pupil. One can really be proud of him on the Potomac. But a lie remains a lie, and Mr Genscher would be well advised to strain his brains a bit because he would then recall that he had heard the insanity about world predominance in his childhood. He could then probably also remember that the Soviet Union contributed decisively to making the insane ideas of the fascist Reich dwindle away and disappear.

But since he could no longer maintain restraint, he insinuated also that the Soviet Union was striving for military preponderance as well. Would that be (?wise), Mr Minister? Do you believe that the Soviet Union and Bonn's senior partner, the United States, which frankly aims for armament superiority, jump from armament record to armament record to achieve its aim? [sentence as heard]

The limit was reached when the Federal German foreign minister wanted to tell the Soviet Union what it had to do. It was absolutely harmless, was it not, to suggest to the forthcoming party congress the decisions it should make. The foreign minister has ambitions!

Mr Genscher can say what he wants, he will not succeed in slandering the peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He only demonstrated again to the whole world what happens when one follows bad examples.

W. EUROPE RESISTS U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PRESSURE

LD230837 Moscow NEDELYA in Russia No 7 Signed to Press 12 Feb 81 p 10

[IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev article answers readers' questions under the rubric "International Observer's 'Roundtable'": "Europe's Weight on the World Scales"; numbered paragraphs are readers' questions]

[Text] 1--Soviet-American relations have deteriorated over the past year as a result of Washington official circles' provocative actions. How has the deterioration in relations between the USSR and the United States affected the political situation in Europe? To what extent has it been affected by the cold winds blowing across the Atlantic?

[Matveyev] Anyone who has flown from Europe to America knows that aircraft on this route normally have to deal with strong headwinds blowing from west to east. If the same weather patterns prevailed in international politics the atmosphere in Europe would be frostbound as a result of steps taken by the American administration since the end of 1979 for purposes hostile to our country, with all manner of boycotts, bans and the like.

But this did not occur, despite Washington's heavy and, at times, crude pressure on the West European countries. The numbing political winds from the other side of the Atlantic failed to chill the political climate in Europe and this, in turn, undoubtedly had a positive effect on the international situation as a whole.

Here are some interesting figures. In the first 6 months of 1980 the USSR's trade increased: by 34 percent with the FRG, by 41 percent with Italy, by 56 percent with Switzerland, by 60 percent with France, by 74 percent with Belgium, by 77 percent with the Netherlands, and by 87 percent with Greece. In the second half of 1980 this dynamic trend continued and the prospects look even more propitious.

I want to emphasize in particular the significance of the new Soviet 5-year plan in terms of the development of all-European economic cooperation. The development of natural resources in Siberia and the Far East is a significant factor in that it is a stimulus to cooperation. When West European countries conclude contracts with our country they can be confident of their long-term reliability and stability--this is also a significant factor.

Energy experts in the Common Market's leading organs recently estimated that the equivalent of DM1 trillion will have to be pumped into this sphere in the eighties in order to satisfy Western Europe's growing needs.

This is one-third more than was invested in the sector in the seventies. At the same time, oil extraction in the OPEC countries will be 10 percent less than world demand.

Consequently, the course set by most West European countries toward expanding economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is dictated by their own vitally important interests, from which they cannot deviate without obvious harm to themselves.

The deterioration of the economic situation in the capitalist world, which has now caused a new recession in the United States and a number of other Western countries, places fresh emphasis on the significance of the socialist countries' markets.

On 18 November 1980 the European Parliament in Strasbourg adopted a resolution sharply condemning the U.S. blockade on steel imports from Western Europe. The steel industry in the FRG, France, Britain, Belgium and Italy is curtailing production as a result.

All this has to be said because it relates directly to the question posed above. "The energy policy between East and West is part of the peace policy," G. Buddenbrook, chief of the West German Deutsche BP oil concern, said recently.

It would be correct to conclude that appreciable, economic factors played a decisive role in explosing the bankruptcy, in terms of influencing the development of the situation in Europe, of the Washington administration's negative course in relation to the detente process. An impressive material and economic foundation was built in Europe for the political detente process. That is why, despite the raucous tirades from across the ocean, despite the general deterioration of the world situation as a result of Washington's actions, Europe was able to preserve and even add to its current account of actions in the interests of peace and international cooperation in accoreance with the all-European conference Final Act signed in Helsinki in 1975.

The 1980 meetings of L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee and the general secretary of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and the accords reached during the meetings were graphic evidence of the strength and sturdiness of the detente process in Europe.

2--Nevertheless, certain circles in Western Europe itself are attempting to undermine the detente foundation. What forces are active in this area?

First of all I should talk about the relentless activity of NATO headquarters. A recent example of its dangerous activity relates to attempts to implement what the bloc's politicians and strategists want in terms of interference in socialist Poland's internal affairs. Of course, nothing came of these attempts and nothing will come of them. That is what the Polish leaders said. That was the authoritative view of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact socialist states' leaders held in Moscow on 5 December 1980.

The most zealous supporters within NATO of Washington's course toward confrontation with us and the other socialist countries are the British ruling circles. You would think that the British Tory leaders had enough trouble in their own country, where unemployment has reached its highest level in this century. It is expected to increase even more in the future--to 3 million. But one statement after another is issuing from official platforms in Whitehall (home of the British Government) about the alleged "Soviet threat" to Britain!

The Tory leaders responded enthusiastically to the Pentagon's plans to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which cannot be said of the position of other NATO member governments. Some of them--the Dutch and Belgian Governments, for example--stated that they were postponing the decision on whether or not to deploy these weapons in their countries.

In the Netherlands resistance to these perilous plans became truly nationwide, as the author of these lines saw for himself when he was there last fall. Conversations with trade union leaders, churchmen, university reactors, representatives of youth organizations and even some servicemen showed that the bulk of Dutch people are resolutely against the presence of cruise missiles and Pershing II's on their soil.

Washington is pinning great hopes on their FRG's becoming the main deployment center for the new American nuclear missiles. It is no accident that West German servicemen participated in launching operations during the recent Pershing II missile tests in the United States.

However, opposition to the U.S. plans has markedly increased recently in the FRG. More and more people in the ranks of the ruling Social Democratic Party are justifiably pointing out the negative consequences for West European interests of the Reagan administration's decision to seek a review of the terms of the Salt II treaty signed in Vienna in June 1979 between the USSR and the United States. This means that a shadow is inevitably cast over the prospects of talks between the USSR and the United States on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. And, as is known the FRG politicians who only recently advocated adoption of the NATO decion in favor of deploying cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe tended to cover themselves by saing that if the above-mentioned Soviet-American talks were successful the decision might be reviewed. What do they say now that Washington is not only displaying reluctance to ratify the Salt II treaty but is again declaring its intention to foist the neutron weapon on Western Europe?

The news of this caused an explosion of anger in Western Europe. It alarmed even those bourgeois figures who like to see the new U.S. administration as their buttress. As for the public, faced with such provocative steps by the U.S. administration, it is bound to close its ranks even more and step up the struggle in defense of peace. This is a struggle for very specific goals, attainable not at some point in the distant future but in the very near future.

3--The problem of military detente in Europe is currently under discussion at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the all-European conference. What is your view of the prospects for progress in this crucial sphere?

The most crucial, decisive stage of work has started in Madrid. Many aspects of the development of the situation in the continent will depend on its results. If equitable economic cooperation among states, irrespective of their social systems, can be defined as laying the foundation for the political detente process, then the extension of this process to cover the military sphere can be seen as placing a sturdy roof on the edifice of European peace, as it were.

The arms saturation in a relatively small area of central Europe exceeded all permissible limits a long time ago. "It is no simple matter to defuse the power or rather nuclear keg that is Europe today. But it is important to initiate a real move in this direction," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the European communist and workers parties conference in Berlin in June 1976.

Our country and the other Warsaw Pact socialist countries are consistently trying hard to initiate this move.

Guided by these ideas, the delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries focused the attention of the Madrid meeting on the question of convening, in the very near future, a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The meeting has already revealed a broad coincidence of views expressed by the majority of delegations on the question of the advisability of a forum of this kind. Its specific form and its agenda are also under discussion. The Soviet delegation stated its readiness to study all proposals put forward in this connection, but one thing it will not accept--attempts to impose preliminary conditions relating to the convening of the conference and to place some countries on an unequal footing with others, thus upsetting the existing balance of interests.

Who could object to this natural approach? Only those who are against the very idea of ridding the center of the continent of the destructive weapons that have accumulated there!

It is characteristic that while the majority of delegations participating in the Madrid meeting support in some form or other the idea of convening a conference on disarmament in Europe, the U.S. delegation is firmly against it. This is very reminiscent of the adverse reaction on the other side of the Atlantic to the idea of an all-European conference put forward by the socialist states in 1965: A few years later the U.S. representatives were compelled to sit down at the conference table. What compelled them? The fact that the idea met with wide support all over the world.

I think that time will be on the side of the idea of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

4--During 1980 some prominent statesmen in Western Europe urged the EEC and Western Europe as a whole to play a more active role in international affairs. Recently the FRG foreign minister talked of the desirability of some kind of machinery for political consultations within the Common Market. What is he getting at; what would this mean for the situation on our continent?

The urgency of this question is stressed in the joint statement by V. Giscard d'Estaing and H. Schmidt published in Paris on 6 February after their talks. It talks of the need to "restore to Europe a role in accordance with its historical traditions." In this case by Europe they mean Western Europe, or to be more precise the Common Market grouping. This document notes the great importance of overcoming the current difficulties being experienced by the participants of this economic and political association. This task is directly linked to the coordination of the West European countries' foreign policy.

This aim has been advanced for several years, but it is obviously still far from practical implementation since, even on such a burning question for all the West European countries as the elaboration of a joint position in the face of Japan's foreign trade expansion, no coordinated viewpoint has been reached.

But it would be wrong to conclude that the West European countries are marking time. By no means. In recent years they have come out with several joint diplomatic initiatives which made a substantial international impact. The biggest impact was made by the Common Market countries' initiative on the quesion of the Near East. The governments of these countries made it perfectly clear that they do not share Washington's rapture over the Camp David separate deal which, among other things, fails totally to consider the legitimate interests of the Arab people of Palestine. Not surprisingly, this West European initiative had a very cool reception in Washington. But the U.S. administration's attempts to make Western Europe drop it led to nothing. Though not always consistently, Western Europe is gradually establishing itself as an independent force in the face of intensified U.S. expansionist trends.

5--How would you formulate Europe's role in the world today?

The key problem of today is the problem of war and peace. Most major wars of the past have broken out on European soil. Our continent has now been at peace for more than 35 years. Some people in the West want to put about the idea of the "incompatibility" of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. But the fact is that it was in the conditions of the appearance of the socialist camp in Europe following World War II that it was possible to establish so soundly in Europe the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Europe went even further and formulated a detailed code of peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation among states irrespective of their systems. Such is the Final Act signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975. This must be an inspiring example to other continents!

In short, in today's world Europe is a very important factor of stability, and its role may become even more effective and significant if, in years to come, detente spreads to the military sphere.

EAGLEBURGER SEEKS SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR POLICY

LD211712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1045 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary secretary of state for European affairs, is once more visiting Bonn. This is reported by the West German Agency DPA. He is beginning his second round of talks with the FRG leaders. Their main aim is to attempt to persuade the FRG to support the Washington line on El Salvador, and although the United States is officially portraying the trip as one to explain its position on the events in El Salvador. The majority of foreign observers evaluate this trip in quite a different manner. It is evidence, they believe, of a clear desire by Washington to put pressure on America's allies, including the FRG, so they fully support its actions in El Salvador.

A telegram from Washington says that Secretary of State Haig held a conference with the U.S. allies' ambassadors. He asserted that, allegedly, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states wish to transform events in El Salvador into an international confrontation. In particular he openly threatened repressions against Cuba and Nicaragua if they, as the secretary of state put it, do not stop giving sympathy and support to the people of El Salvador.

Behind the slanderous fabrications lies a quite definite aim. It is an attempt to veil an increase in America aid to the El Salvador junta, whose terror in the past year alone has killed no less than 10,000 people. Each day it is becoming more and more evident that the Washington's interference in the internal affairs of this country is acquiring a more and more dangerous nature. For instance, in the El Salvador town of San Andres more than 100 American military advisers are playing a direct role in planning operations to destroy the leaders of the mass popular organizations. Moreover, they were involved in the arrest of eight leaders of the University of San Salvador, whose lives are in mortal danger. Everything points to the United States unleashing in El Salvador a new dirty war like the war in Vietnam.

GULF FREEDOM FRONTS OPPOSE U.S.-OMAN EXERCISE

GF211341 Moscow Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] In a communique issued in Beirut, the National Freedom Front of Oman and four other liberation movements of this region have condemned the scheduled joint U.S.-Omani maneuvers that will take place in the vincinity of the Hormuz Strait. They consider them dangerous for the stability of the region. Five liberation organizations endorsed the proposal by the leader [as heard] of the PDRY and the YAR to hold a conference among the heads of countries from the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa, and supported the transformation of the area into a zone of peace instead of a foreign military base.

REPORT ON IRANIAN-IRAQI FIGHTING, PALME VISIT

LD212224 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 21 Feb, TASS--Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni today received Supreme Commander of Iran's Armed Forces, President of Iran Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Upon the conclusion of the meeting, Bani-Sadr said that he had delivered a report to Khomeyni about the situation at the front. The new visit to Iran by Olof Palme, special envoy of the United Nations secretary general for promoting a settlement of Iran-Iraq conflict, was also discussed.

Olof Palme today met with political adviser of Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani. It is reported that Kurt Waldheim's representative said during the conversation: "Assessing the damage caused by the war and taking into consideration its consequences, we have arrived at the conclusion that war solution does not exist, that peaceful political ways of settlement should be sought".

The Iranian press reports that the meeting of the Supreme Defence Council of Iran was held today with Abolhassan Bani-Sadr in the chair.

According to the Iranian mass media, within the past two days the Iranian troops succeeded in arresting several attempts at an offensive that were launched by the Iraqi forces in the areas of Abadan, Ahwaz and Marad. Sixteen people were wounded when Abadan was shelled. The offensive of the Iraqi landing units was frustrated in the Province of Ilam. A great number of Iraqi troops was destroyed during the fighting. Firearms were seized.

Baghdad, 21 Feb, TASS--Fighting between Iraq and Iran continues at separate sections of the front. The High Military Command of Iraq reports that in the past day there were armed clashes in the districts of Sar Pol, Zohab Ghilane, Gharb Seif, Saad, Mehran, Dezful and Abadan. The Iraqi forces destroyed 56 Iranian troops, four trucks, two naval boats of the enemy and set on fire a fuel depot in Abadan.

The communique says that the Iraqi side lost 14 troops, an armoured personnel carrier, two trucks and a mortar.

SAVCHENKO WARNS OF POSSIBLE U.S. COUP IN IRAN

GF220521 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The ruling elite in the United States is seriously plotting a counterrevolutionary coup in Iran in order to regain the U.S. imperialist position in Iran. Karen Talbot, a progressive U.S. social activist, recently said that Washington is ready to renew activities similar to that of last April, evidenced by the gathering of a strong group of naval units near the Iranian coast, in order to overthrow the republican government.

Several days ago U.S. television carried a program on Iranian refugees in various countries. The correspondent in the program said that the leaders of the refugees believe that now is the best time for the overthrow of Ayatollah Khomeyni's government. The same correspondent added that the increase of activities by the reactionary refugees is under the scrutiny of and is encouraged and supported by the Pentagon. The facts indicate that the Pentagon's generals basically resort to fanning the flames of civil war in your country while preparing to undermine the Iranian Government. They do not hesitate to spend money to achieve this goal.

The Indian weekly BLITZ writes that Washington, following its plans to replace the present government with one that will support the United States, has spent a great deal of money on strengthening the secret counterrevolutionary organizations. The well-informed newspaper the New York DAILY NEWS has revealed the Pentagon's plans and writes: The positioning of U.S. forces in the Middle East means that whenever civil war breaks out in Iran, the U.S. Government will be in a position to aid the side of its choosing.

We should remind (?you) that according to observers, U.S. saboteurs hope to not only rely on the well-known monarchist circles in their efforts to ignite the flame of civil war and undermine the Islamic Republic of Iran but also to intensify the plots carried out by the representatives of U.S. imperialism and rightwing bourgeoise liberal circles. It has been a long time since these circles have fought against the anti-imperialist forces, which were active during the Iranian revolution. These rightwing circles presently have gathered around the MIZAN newspaper. It is interesting to note that in this newspaper, articles recently have appeared on the imminence of civil war in Iran and which warn the government that if it does not surrender to the demands of the leaders of rightwing liberals, the country will be drawn into bloody anarchy. In addition, the pages of MIZAN are filled with slanderous articles attacking the democratic revolutionary forces. We, therefore, conclude that individuals are preparing the scene for bloody events, the scenario of which has been prepared by Washington.

We draw your attention to another clear fact. The pages of MIZAN are usually black with innuendo and spiteful slander against the northern neighbor of Iran--the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is a country which for 60 years has continuously aided the Iranian people to defend their freedom and independence. The aim of MIZAN in printing such slander is obvious--it wants to spoil the good-neighborly relations between Iran and the Soviet Union and thus guarantee the international isolation of Iran as well as a weakened Iran. It is perfectly clear that U.S. imperialism can better deal with an isolated and weakened Iran.

ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION HIGHLIGHTED

Soviet Ties Reaffirmed

NC201917 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Dear listeners: Today's Soviet press carried the text of cables exchanged between Leonid Brezhnev and Ayatollah Khomeyni on the anniversary of Iran's revolution. The leader of the Soviet Union expressed his best wishes for the Iranian nation on the occasion of this auspicious day, and in his reply cable Ayatollah Khomeyni expressed gratitude for this message and declared he favored friendly relations between all peoples of the world on the basis of independence and mutual respect. Our analyst Igor Savchenko writes on this:

We, the Soviet people agree with these views of the Iranian leader. Since the first days of its birth the Soviet Union has been struggling toward the end that relations between countries and peoples based especially on the foundation of independence, mutual respect and equality of rights be established. A few weeks after its establishment the Soviet Government stated that it considers permissible only such relations with Iran that will be based on good neighborliness and on full respect for the rights of the Iranian people.

During recent years the Soviet Union has repeatedly shown that it respects Iran's freedom and independence. During the revolution era, the Soviet Union explicitly showed that it supports the ideal of Iran's freedom and independence. The Soviet Union was among the first to recognize the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran and announced its readiness to expand all-aspected and mutually beneficial cooperation with its southern neighbor. In light of good relations with Iran and in light of the Soviet Union's wishes (?to extend) all-aspected assistance to the ideal of defending the Iranian people's rights, even in the most difficult times faced by Iran and when the U.S. administration and its allies imposed an economic war on Iran and Iran's economy incurred losses resulting from the war, Soviet-Iranian economic relations were developing and showed healing effects on your country's economic life. The activities of the Esfahan steel complex did not halt even once. New grain elevators were being built and the first power generator in the Ramin power plant became operational. The construction of other important economic installations have also been foreseen. The agreement which grants Iranian goods transit rights through Soviet territory was put into force. As ETTELA'AT newspaper writes, this agreement (?mitigates) the plight of Iran's economy which was facing difficulties as a result of the West's acts.

Extremely profound respect for Iran's interests, the respect for Iran's sovereignty and independence, and sincere sympathy toward the Iranian people's struggle against imperialism and in defense of their sovereignty--these are the principles on which the Soviet Covernment has placed its policy on its relations with Iran. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union, which sincerely and very profoundly respects Iran and its interests and benefits, expects such friendly and good-neighborly relations from Iran toward it, since mutual respect is the only permissible basis for relations between neighbors.

Unfortunately, we inevitably have to recall these definite realities, since there are those who are trying to present the Soviet Union's foreign policy in a false and distorted way.

Economic Cooperation

GF221146 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to a commentary by Engineer Ne'matollah Hamidov on the expansion of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation: Sixty years ago, in February 1921, Iran, the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Turkey signed several agreements. These were the first agreements signed between a socialist country and Middle Eastern nations. These agreements were a new page in the history of international relations. In all three agreements equality, which had no precedence in the history of relations between Middle Eastern countries and larger countries, was the underlying basis. The Soviet Union, avoiding the Russian czarist concessions, opened new relations with its southern neighbors based on mutual respect for sovereignty and nonintervention.

The underlying basis of Iranian-Soviet economic treaties is in opposition to the neocolonialist plunderous policies of the United States and other imperialist countries on Iran. In reality, Western monopolies, during the 10 years of unlimited profit-taking from Iranian oil resources, never installed an industrial facility of any importance to strengthen Iran's economic independence or increase the living standard of the people. Imperialist monopolies, under various pretexts, have prevented the growth of the Iranian industrial infrastructure and tried to keep the country as a source of raw materials, such as oil, and a market for their products.

An article published in the newspaper JOMHORI-YE ESLAMI by Mohammad Reza Hoseynzadeh, a lecturer in the Iranian Industrial University, is interesting from this point of view. He said: The West wanted to keep the Iranian industrial infrastructure, if it were to be formed, within the framework desired by the West so that Iran would receive such industrial goods that would make it further dependent on imperialism. Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, on the other hand, has a completely different basis. Important economic areas such as smelting, [word indistinct], machinery construction, mining, gas and electricity, transportation equipment, construction of grain elevators and storage facilities and other projects are a part of Soviet-Iranian cooperation.

Out of 147 joint Soviet-Iranian projects, 88 have begun operating. The Esfahan smelting project, constructed with Soviet technical aid, is the first and only type of facility in Iran that works with a complete work cycle, using only local raw materials.

Following completion of the gasoline some of the natural gas is used and some production facilities and most economically developed regions of Iran use the gas as fuel. Part of the natural gas surplus is exported to the Soviet Union as payment for Soviet technical aid for important economic projects in Iran.

The Soviet people welcomed the antimonarchy and anti-imperialist revolution in Iran with approval and sympathy. In order to explain the position of the Soviet people on Iranian events we remind you that during the stormy days of the revolution in Iran and when the majority of foreign experts and Western merchants quickly fled from Iran, Soviet experts continued their cooperation with Iranian experts even though in some cases they were faced with complex problems.

Following the announcement of an economic embargo by Western countries against Iran the importance of transit facilities for Iranian goods through the Soviet Union increased. The Soviet Union tries to increase the level of mutual cooperation on the basis of equality and good relations at all levels. Good-neighborly relations are based on cooperation in the struggle to strengthen the basis for peace. Hamidov, the Soviet engineer, at the end of his article writes: The Soviet Government wants such good relations with Iran, based on mutual respect and equality of rights.

Support for Revolution

LD201055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Important Event in Iran's Life"]

[Text] Tehran-Moscow--The people's revolution in Iran was one of a series of international events in recent years relating to the peoples' struggle for national independence and against imperialism. It has been 2 years since the peoples' masses of Iran came out against the corrupt shah's despotism, which made the country a lackey of American imperialism in the Persian Gulf, a military bridgehead against the Soviet Union and a market and a source of raw materials for the United States, West European countries and Japan.

The billions of dollars in revenue which the country received from the sale of its national wealth--oil--were embezzled by the ruling clique, headed by the shah's family and the comprador bourgeoisie. One-third of the entire national income was spent on militarizing the country and making it the regional gendarme in the Perisian Gulf.

The topmost strata of society wallowed in luxury, while the peoples' masses eked out a miserable existence. The people saw the monarchy and American imperialism as being chiefly to blame for their misfortunes. In Iran's conditions of cruel persectuion of all progressive and democratic organizations, the numerically strong Shi'ite clergy (about 200,000 akhunds and mullahs), by virtue of its special position, was able to join actively in the Iranian people's antimonarchist and anti-imperialist struggle.

In spring 1978 the broad people's movement embraced practically the entire country. It followed the slogans: "Down With the Monarchy!" and "Down with American Imperialism!" At the same time the clergy armed themselves with the demands of the peoples' masses for social changes. As a result the people's social aspirations took on a religious form to a significant degree.

By fall 1978 the people's movement in Iran took on a threatening nature for the monarchy, despite the shah's repressions. Following the advice of American "specialists," the shah maneuvered: He arrested the ministers most hated by the people, he changed premiers, but all to no avail. Then voices began to be heard across the ocean calling for "aid" to the shah, for the regime's salvation, for intervention. Western propaganda began preparing its public for the idea of military interference in Iran's affairs.

From the first the Soviet Union was sympathetic toward the Iranian people's antimonarchist, anti-imperialist struggle. When the danger of military interference by Western powers--particularly the United States--in events taking place in Iran became real, the Soviet Union issued a warning. L.I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a resolute warning of the impermissibility of interference in Iran's internal affiars. "Events of a purely internal order are taking place in that country, and the Iranians themselves must resolve the associated questions...," L.I. Brezhnev stated. Thanks to the Soviet Union's firm stance plans for imperialist intervention against Iran were thwarted.

On 16 January 1979 the shah of Iran fled the country. And on 11 February the Iranian revolution was victorious. The monarchy fell as a result of the staunch struggle of the Iranian people, of whom the shah said that "adherence to the monarchist system of government is traditional. On 1 April 1979 the country was proclaimed an Islamic republic.

The people's revolution in Iran is of great historical significance: It overthrew a monarchy, eliminated the country's dependence on American imperialism and left the CENTO military bloc, thereby putting an end to that NATO tributary.

Iran's new regime condemned Israeli aggression against Arab countries and the crimes of the South African racists.

In domestic policy the new regime undermined the dominance of foreign capital in the country's economy and nationalized a number of major industrial enterprises and the banking system. At the same time the country's leadership has not yet elaborated a really concrete program of socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the masses of working people: The population is suffering from unemployment, rising prices, inflation and a shortage of foodstuffs and other consumer goods. The nationalities question has not been resolved on a just democratic basis.

The people's revolution in Iran developed as part of the general anti-imperialist process and was victorious thanks to the active support of progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

The Iranian revolution preserves its anti-imperialist character now, too. U.S. imperialism remains its main opponent, as Iranian leaders have repeatedly stressed. Jointly with its allies, U.S. imperialism has massed over 60 warships and 200 aircraft in the Persian Gulf region, including against the Iranian revolution, and has set up military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Bahrain. In the United States itself and in Egypt the so-called Rapid Deployment Force is undergoing training in conditions close to those of the Iranian deserts. All this creates a direct threat to the Iranian revolution and the Iranian people's anti-imperialist gains.

New disclosures are appearing in the Iranian press of attempts by the U.S. secret services to influence the revolution's course in Iran, to promote the coming to power of pro-monarchic elements and to split the Iranian leadership by intimidating it with the bugbear of the "Soviet threat."

"The United States is seeking a pretext for military intervention in this region," the newspaper ETTELA'AT writes. It is counting on internal changes in Iran and on inflaming contradictions which would allow it to interfere in the country's internal affairs. "The deployment of U.S. forces in the Near East means," the New York DAILY NEWS writes, "that if a civil war began in Iran the United States would be in a position to give rapid help to the side in which it had an interest."

Attempts to present Soviet policy toward the Islamic Republic of Iran in a false light and to sour the relations between two neighboring countries are one method of imperialism's struggle against Iran's national interests. In Iran there are, unfortunately, people who, on the pretext of the struggle against the "superpowers," equate the U.S. imperialist circles with a socialist state--the Soviet Union-- whose entire policy and activity for over 60 years now have proven its adherence to the great ideals of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The Soviet Union has expressed its unambiguous support for the people's revolution in Iran and has confirmed its readiness to develop multifaceted cooperation with its southern neighbor. Thanks to the USSR's good relations with its southern neighbor--which has been experiencing economic hardship in connection with the U.S. embargo--with the Soviet Union's assistance Iran's Esfahan metallurgical combine has been continuing to function, new grain elevators are being built and there are plans to build a number of other construction projects of much importance for Iran's economy.

The Iranian parliament recently ratified an agreement between the two countries which gave Iran freight transit rights via USSR territory. 'This eases the position of the Iranian economy, which has been undermined by the West's sanctions," ETTELA'AT writes.

The Soviet people's attitude toward its southern neighbor is based on noninterference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and independence, mutual advantage in trade and economic relations, sympathy for the Iranian people's struggle against the forces of imperialism and a desire to see the Iranian people resolve their problems in eliminating the legacy of the monarchy and imperialist domination.

The Soviet people, in their turn, are entitled to expect a friendly and good-neighborly attitude from Iran, which can be the only mutually acceptable basis for relations between neighbors. Soviet people wish sincerely that the Iranian people overcome their internal difficulties and achieve their national aspirations.

'Hand of Friendship'

LD201411 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent M. Krutikhin article under the rubric "International Notes": "Iran: 2 Years of the Republic"]

[Text] The republican system in Iran is 2 years old. On 11 February 1979, after long months of strikes, demonstrations and staunch political struggle, after 65,000 people had died at the hands of the shah's butchers and 100,000 had been crippled, the rebelling people of Tehran overthrew the monarchist system, which had existed for more than 2,500 years in the country.

What happened to that regime, which even in 1977 American President Carter was describing as a "seat of stability in the region"?

Tanks, helicopters, belated "liberalization" measures, the support of his transatlantic friends--none of this helped the last shah of the Pahlavi Dynasty. Incidentally, it was to this close cooperation with those "friends" that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi primarily owed the fact that a revolutionary movement flared up in the country. "After the Shah, It Is America's Turn!"--that slogan became one of the most popular during the Iranian revolution.

Entrusting the country entirely to the transatlantic allies-- there were more than 40,000 American advisers in Iran--the shah turned it into imperialism's base in the Near and Middle East. While receiving $20-22 billion annually from oil sales, the possessor of the title "King of Kings and Sun of Aryans" contrived to drag his country into huge debts. American and West European firms, pumping out Iranian oil, settled with the shah by supplying huge weapon consignments.

As Ayatollah Khomeyni, Iran's religious and political leader, noted after the victory of the revolution, the shah's regime used Iranian money to create a huge arsenal and military base within the country for American imperialism's aggressive intrigues against the Soviet Union. The shah was given sophisticated types of American arms, and the Fleet of military hovercraft, built in Britain, was bigger than Britain's own such fleet. The U.S. secret services created a chain of electronic espionage stations along the Iranian-Soviet border.

While expatiating on the "struggle for human rights," Washington, with the CIA's help, was creating in Iran one of the world's most terrible systems for suppressing freedom--the shah's notorious secret police, SAVAK.

The agents and leaders of this real CIA subsidiary were trained in special centers in the United States in "special methods for interrogating" political opponents and underwent "professional" training under the guidance of "specialists" in political provocations and blackmail. The SAVAK butchers received much information on the political opposition's activity directly from the CIA and the U.S. State Department.

In the sphere of the economy the transatlantic "friends" urged the shah to "turn Iran rapidly into an industrial, developed world power." In practice this meant making the country an industrial tributary of the United States and West European countries. Enterprises created in Iran were in slavelike dependence on foreign countries. In the main they were assembly plants and facilities for processing foreign raw materials. As for the Iranian countryside, which once fully supplied the country with food, it experienced total collapse. Peasants fled to the cities, swelling the ranks of the lumpen proletariat, and the government spent millions of "petrodollars" on purchasing food products from the United States and Western Europe. All this gave the capitalist world powerful levers for pressuring the country.

The shah of Iran's dependence on Washington in virtually all spheres became so complete and his disregard of the people's fate became so flagrant that a revolutionary explosion was inevitable. The people, reduced to despair, rose up under the slogan "Death to the shah!" Some 10-12 million people took part simultaneously in demonstrations all over the country. The Muslim clergy and leftwing organizations, bourgeois liberal parties and the feudal aristocracy were united in the ranks of the rebels.

It is not surprising that even after the fall of the shah's regime American imperialism did not give up trying to regain such an important strategic and economic bridgehead as Iran.

And Washington has not lost hope of destroying the Iranian revolution by armed, forcible means. A mighty U.S. naval armada is concentrated off Iran's shores. Here the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is indulging in increasingly loud saber-rattling. Aggressive blocs are being hastily knocked together from among the region's most reactionary regimes to oppose the Iranian revolution, which has proclaimed a course of support for national liberation movements. Imperialist circles are inciting emigre monarchists, fugitive SAVAK agents, separatists from remote national areas and rural feudalists to counterrevolutionary activity.

Moreover the enemies of the Iranian revolution operate through the Iranian liberal bourgeoisie and actual U.S. agents who have penetrated the revolutionary organs of power. These "pseudorevolutionaries" and "champions of Islam" carefully mask the anti-Iranian intrigues of the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA by widely propagandizing the threadbare Beijing slogan about the "two hostile superpowers" and by wailing about the "Soviet threat." These elements are hindering Iran's progress along the path of consolidating revolutionary gains in the interests of the people's masses and the attainment of genuine independence for the republic and are emasculating the anti-imperialist content of the people's revolution. They are trying with all their might to push into the background "enemy number one," as Ayatollah Khomeyni has called the United States, and to whitewash American imperialism.

As for the Soviet Union, it implements a policy of good neighborliness in relations with Iran. The consistent support for the antishah movement in the world arena and the resolute actions of the USSR's leaders thwarted attempts to suppress the Iranian revolution by means of armed intervention. The Soviet Union did not permit the imposition of a mass economic blockade of Iran, and the agreement on transit for Iranian freight through Soviet territory helped to minimize the consequences of the Western boycott of Iran. Dozens of economic projects constructed by the two countries' joint efforts on a mutually advantageous and equal basis with a view of Iran's attainment of genuine independence are operating in the country.

The Soviet Union extends the hand of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation to the young, independent Islamic Republic of Iran.

USSR, ZIMBABWE TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD201326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The Governments of the USSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of 18 February 1981 and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the level of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Both governments expressed the conviction that they would thereby further the development of friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Zimbabwe as well as international cooperation and the strengthening of universal peace.

VIKTOR OLIN COMMENTS ON S. AFRICAN NUCLEAR PLANS

LD201502 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Two months ago scanner satellites spotted a strange meteorological pehnomenon in the same area of the southern Atlantic where South Africa is believed to have tested a nuclear device in September 1979. Radio Moscow observer Viktor Olin comments:

In both cases American satellites registered a flash as strong as that caused by a nuclear explosion. Radioactive agents were present in the samples taken in the atmosphere in 1979. The press blossomed with speculations but the final version was this: A nuclear warhead had been tested. The warhead was launched from a South African warship and the carrier could be a cruise missile or the 155mm artillery piece South Africa had received from the American company Space Research. When the South African authorities sidestepped the issue the role of official commentator fell to Washington. In both cases Washington claimed that a nuclear arms testing was out of the question. What is more, it alleged that they were natural phenomena--say a meteroite explosion, a strong flash of lightning or simply a patch of sunlight on the water. The denial was so sweeping that anyone could see it was an attempt to draw attention away from the dangerous nuclear arms drive in South Africa, an arms drive fueled largely by the United States itself.

As soon as World War II ended, the United States and some other Western nations developed a program for scientific and technical aid to South Africa with an eye on nuclear development. As a result, a large nuclear complex emerged in the mid-'60s. It was set up in Valindaba, which in Zulu stands for something unmentionable. The chief of South Africa's nuclear research program, Dr Roux, once stated that much had been achieved. He said the achievements are due in a large measure to the training and assistance the United States willingly provided at the outset of the nuclear research program at the time. He added, some Western powers pooled efforts to introduce South African engineers into nuclear science. Before the year 1977 was out South Africa was ready to test a nuclear device in the atmosphere. A proving ground with a high steel tower in its center was set up in the Kalahari Desert. But this, however, did not take place because the Soviet Union bent every effort through diplomatic channels and the press to prevent the South African regime from carrying it out. This test being abortive, South Africa set its sights on another region, this time the high seas where the possibility of registering and identifying a test is much smaller.

The racists in South Africa admit that nuclear weapons are among the chief means for keeping them in power, pursuing a policy of discrimination and oppression towards the African population and intimidating neighbouring independent states--in other words, a policy of blatant terror in home and international affairs. A great responsibility for the fact that the regime of apartheid has got hold of nuclear arms lies on their open and secret supporters in the United States and certain other countries.

DELEGATIONS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE FOR CONGRESS

Polish Delegation

LD221020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation from the Polish United Workers' Party, led by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today for the 26th CPSU Congress.

More on Polish Delegation

LD222010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Slawomir Szof speaking from Moscow.

A few hours ago, the PZPR delegation, led by Central Committee first Secretary Stanislaw Kania, arrived in Moscow. The delegation includes Politburo members, Premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski; First Secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee Andrzej Zabinski; and deputy member of the Politburo, Central Committee Secretary Emil Wojtaszek. The delegation to the 26th congress also includes the Polish ambassador in the Soviet Union, Kazimierz Olszewski.

At Vnukovo Airport our delegation was welcomed, among others, by Andrey Gromyko, and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rushakov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Aristov and Leonid Zamyatin, and by other personages.

The delegation of our party laid a wreath at the foot of the Vladimir Lenin Mausoleum. The red and white ribbons bore the inscription: "The delegation of the PZPR to the 26th CPSU Congress." The delegation visited the mausoleum and paid its respects to the memory of the leader of genius of the world proletariat by a minute's silence.

Honecker, SED Delegation

LD221156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1122 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (ADN)--The delegation of the SED Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, led by SED Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker, arrived in Moscow on Sunday. The deputation was invited by the CPSU Central Committee.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the delegation were fraternally welcomed at Vnukovo Airport by Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

During the afternoon the delegation of the SED Central Committee will honor the founder of the Soviet state by laying wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum.

There to welcome them were: the candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov; members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee including Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Petr Abrasimov, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR to the GDR; Vasiliy Frolov, head of department of the CPSU CC; and Georgiy Shakhansarov, deputy head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; other responsible workers in the CPSU Central Committee and official personalities.

The extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR to the USSR, Egon Winkelmann, workers in the GDR Embassy and GDR citizens working in Moscow cordially welcomed Erich Honecker and his entourage. Thaelmann Pioneers presented the members of the delegation with bouquets of flowers.

Ceausescu, Romanian Delegation

LD221148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, the party's general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the State Council, arrived in the capital today for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Afghan, Other Delegations

LD201614 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1808 GMT on 19 February carries a list of delegations which have arrived in Moscow for the CPSU Congress, which includes:

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], with: "Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]; Sampilyn Jalan-Aajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; Dahyn Gotob, member of the MPRP Central Committee, ambassador of the MPR in the USSR;"

Of the PDPA, including Nur Ahmad Nur and Saleh Mohammad Ziray, members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the Central Committee;

Of the Communist Party of Venezuela, including (Trino Melean), candidate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau;

Of the U.S. Communist Party, including Henry Winston, national party chairman; James Jackson, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee; and Samuel Webb, member of the Central Committee;

Of the Chilean Communist Party, including Americo Sorilla and Orlando Milas, members of the Political Commission and secretariat of the Central Committee;

Of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, including Romain V. Guezo, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, head of the delegation; and (Mama Sanni Gomina), member of the Political Bureau;

Of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, including Galsa do Espirito Santo, member of the Coordinating Council Political Bureau, head of the delegation; and (Maria do Rosario Barros), member of the Coordinating Council;

Of the Mali People's Democratic Union, led by Sory Coulibaly, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau;

Of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, led by George Edward Jackson, national secretary;

Of the Jordanian Communist Party, including Fa'iq Warrad, general secretary;

Of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, including (Juan Batista Perez), general secretary;

Of the South African Communist Party, led by Yusuf Dadoo, national chairman, and including (Moses Mabida), general secretary;

Of the African National Congress of South Africa, led by Alfred Nzo, general secretary;

And of the Bahrain National Liberation Front, including ('Abdallah 'Ali), member of the front's leadership.

VCP, More Delegations

LD211448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb (TASS)--The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The Vietnam Communist Party [VCP]--Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, head of the delegation; Le Van Luong, member of the VPC Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Hanoi city party committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the VCP Central Committee, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Mai, member of the VCP Central Committee, ambassador of the SRV in the USSR.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [PRP]--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], head of the delegation; Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly; Army Gen Sisavat Keoboumphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, minister attached to the prime minister's office, minister for interior, war veterans' and social affairs [title as received], chief of general staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of industry and commerce of the LPDR.

The Communist Party of Argentina--Athos Fava, party general secretary, head of the delegation.

The Communist Party of Uruguay--Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the delegation.

The Communist Party of Sri Lanka--Kattorge Pablis Silva, general secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the delegation; D.E.V. Gunasekera, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee.

The Communist Party of Ecuador--Pedro Saad, party general secretary, head of the delegation; Milton Jijon, member of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

The Communist Party of Canada--William Kashtan, party general secretary, head of the delegation; William Stewart, member of the party Central Executive Committee; Samuel Walsh, member of the party Central Executive Committee, chairman of the Quebec Communist Party.

The Communist Party of Ireland--Michael O'Riordan, party general secretary, head of the delegation; Andrew Bar, party national chairman.

The Communist Party of Bangladesh--Saifuddin Ahmed Maniq, acting general secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the delegation; (Shankar Bos), member of the party Central Committee.

The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation--Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], head of the delegation; Hun Sen, member of the front Central Committee, PRK minister of foreign affairs; Meas Samnang, PRK ambassador to the USSR.

The Madagascar Independence Congress Party--Gisele Rabesahala, party general secretary.

The vanguard of the Malagasy revolution--(Laurent Radaudi), member of the Executive Bureau.

The Revolutionary Party of Tanzania--Abdullah Rajabu Nungu, member of the party Central Committee, head of the delegation; Abdullah Saidi Natepe, member of the party Central Committee.

The National People's Party of Bangladesh--Mozaffar Ahmed, party chairman.

The National Progressive-Left Party of Egypt--Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, party general secretary.

The delegations were met by Arvid Pelshe, Grigoriy Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Tikhon Kiselev and Boris Ponomarev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

BCP, MSZMP, KWP Delegations

LD221852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb (TASS)--The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The Bulgarian Communist Party--Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (head of delegation); Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; Dimitur Zhulev, BCP Central Committee member, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party--Janos Kadar, Central Committee first secretary of the MSZMP (head of delegation); Gyorgy Lazar, Central Committee Politburo member of the MSZMP, Council of Ministers chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic; Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary of the MSZMP; Janos Berecz, Central Committee member of the MSZMP, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations; Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee member, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR.

The Korean Workers Party [KWP]--Yi Chong-ok, Presidium member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK (head of the delegation); Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member of the KWP Central Committee and KWP Central Committee secretary; Kang Hui-won member of the KWP Central Committee, responsible secretary of the KWP Committee of North Hamgyong Province; Kil Chae-kyong, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee; Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

The French Communist Party--Gaston Plissonnier, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee (head of the delegation); Lucien Seve, member of the party Central Committee; Mari-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, member of the party Central Committee; Josiane Voyant, member of the party Central Committee.

The Communist Party of Greece--Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the party Central Committee (head of the delegation); Grigoris Farakos, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; (Dhimistris Sakhinis), member of the party Central Committee.

The Communist Party of India--Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the party National Council (head of the delegation); Rajashekhar Reddy, member of the Central Executive Committee and Central Secretariat of the party National Council; Sunil Mukherje, Central Executive Committee member of the party National Council and party council secretary in Bihar State; (Vimla Faruqi), member of the party National Council.

The German Communist Party--Herbert Mies, party chairman (head of the delegation); Hermann Gautier deputy party chairman; Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the Secretariat of the party board.

The Communist Party of Finland--Aaren Saarinen, party chairman (head of the delegation); Taisto Sinisalo, deputy party chairman; Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee; and also Ville Pessi, honorary party chairman.

The Syrian Communist Party--Khalid Bagdash, secretary-general of the party Central Committee (head of the delegation); Yusuf Faysal, deputy secretary-general of the party Central Committee.

The Egyptian Communist Party--Mishel Kyamel, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of the party (head of the delegation); (Salekh al-Kharmasi), member of the Pan-Arab Command of the party; Sulayman Qaddah, member of the Regional Command of the party.

The Frelimo party of Mozambique--headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo party Central Committee.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua--Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the national leadership of the front, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Nicaragua (head of the delegation); (Dora Maria Tellez), member of the National Secretariat of the front, vice-president of the Council of State and member of the Sandinist Assembly; (Jacinto Suarez), member of the Sandinist Assembly and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the republic; (Elias Noguera), member of the Sandinist Assembly.

The Socialist Party of Australia--Patrick Clancy, party chairman (head of the delegation); Peter Symon, secretary-general of the party.

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin--Horst Schmitt, chairman of the party (head of the delegation); Inge Kopp, deputy party chairman.

The Communist Party of Bolivia headed by Jorge Kolle, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

The Brazilian Communist Party headed by Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the party Central Committee.

The Communist Party of Israel--Meir Vilner, secretary-general of the party Central Committee (head of the delegation); Baqir Ibrahim, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus--Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary-general of the party (head of the delegation); Yeoryios Khristodhoulidhis, member of the party Central Committee Politburo.

The Lebanese Communist Party--Georges Hawi, secretary-general of the party Central Committee (head of the delegation); Georges Batal, member of the party Central Committee Politburo.

The Peruvian Communist Party headed by Jorge del Prado, secretary-general of the party Central Committee.

The Reunion Communist Party headed by Paul Verges, secretary-general of the party.

The African party of independence of Senegal [no names provided].

The Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi (Uprona) headed by (Isidor Khakizimana), party Central Committee member and general secretary of the Union of Revolutionary Youth of Burundi.

The African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC-RGB)--Vitor Saude Maria, permanent commission member of the party National Council, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and state commissar for foreign affairs of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (head of the delegation); Joseph Turpen, permanent commission member of the party National Council.

The Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon--Muhsin Dallul, deputy party chairman (head of the delegation); (Adil Sayyur), member of the leading council of the party.

The Palestine Liberation Organization--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political department of the PLO Executive Committee (head of the delegation); Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad al-Yamani, Politburo member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Socialist Party of Chile--Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary-general of the party.

The delegations were met by Yuriy Andropov, Viktor Grishin, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Arvid Pelshe and Konstantin Chernenko, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Geydar Aliyev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Sharaf Rashidov and Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Kaptionov, Vladimir Dolgikh and Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; and other officials.

More Delegation Arrivals

LD222154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary; the Yemen Socialist Party headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the party Central Committee, Presidium chairman of the Supreme People's Council; the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the commission and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the country; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of Angola; the Algerian National Liberation Front party, headed by Mohammed Siad Mozouzi, member of the Political Bureau of the party; the Communist Party of Belgium headed by Louis van Gey, chairman of the party; the Communist Party of Great Britain, headed by Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the party.

Delegations of the Danish Communist Party, Spanish Communist Party, Italian Communist Party, Mexican Communist Party, the Communist Party of Norway, the Communist Party of Turkey, the Swiss Labor Party, the Communist Party of Japan and also other parties, have also arrived.

WPC, WFTU Delegations

LD222240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Delegations have arrived for the CPSU congress led by Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC, and Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU. They were met by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Gorbachev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko and Shcherbitskiy; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, and CPSU Central Committee secretaries Kapitinov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov, and other officials.

KARMAL DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN IN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD201845 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS--"It is a great honour for us to take part in the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU as representatives of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The invitation to this congress is a confirmation of the revolutionary essence of our party," it was stated here by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

He spoke today at a press conference in Moscow. "Within a short period of time the PDPA succeeded in rallying behind it the majority of the country's national-democratic forces," Babrak Karmal went on. "It succeeded in organising and rallying the people to the struggle against reaction. A process of the development of the democratic mainstays of the state is taking place in Afghanistan. A broad national fatherland front of the country is being formed. Already set up are ten public organisations, trade unions with a membership of more than 160,000, and a network of peasant cooperatives with a membership of more than 190,000. There have also been formed democratic youth and women's organisations, a union of journalists, a union of art workers, a union of writers, an Islamic Council and councils of tribes," Babrak Karmal said.

"The Revolutionary Council of the DRA has approved the basic principles of the republic which actually are a provisional constitution of the country. It takes into account the traditions and customs of the Afghan people," Babrak Karmal stated. "It can be said that in conditions of Afghanistan it is the most democratic constitution. At present preparations for elections are underway in accordance with the provisional constitution. The creation of the National Fatherland Front is one of the stages of these preparations."

"The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan," Babrak Karmal went on, "succeeded within a short period of time to solve a number of important problems and to carry out democratic transformations. Under the banner of the Democratic Republic and with the aid of friendly countries, first of all the Soviet Union, the Afghan people is now building its new life and advancing along the road of progress."

"At the new stage of the revolution the PDPA and the government of the DRA succeeded in routing all the big bands that were sent in from the outside," Babrak Karmal continued. "But armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by way of the infiltration of mercenaries is continuing to this day. These mercenaries kill innocent people, destroy crops and set fire to mosques. These bandits are trained by American, Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian instructors."

"The Afghan people are confronted with an undeclared war," Babrak Karmal went on. "Seven or eight bases for the training of bandits have been set up in Xinjiang, on the territory of China. About seventy bases and camps where armed mercenaries are trained are located on the territory of Pakistan. The Egyptian regime which has entered into the Camp David collusion with imperialism and Zionism is also training bandits who are sent into Afghanistan. In their turn members of the former SAVAK secret police have set up several bases on the territory of Iran. These facts are added illustration of the aims for which the limited Soviet military contingent was invited to Afghanistan--to repulse the aggression from outside," Babrak Karmal stated.

"The Afghan people knows very well who are its friends and who are its enemies. Soon we will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia--the first equal treaty in the history of my country. The Afghan people views this treaty as the best guarantee of its independence, flourishing and developing."

Babrak Karmal confirmed that the Afghan Government was prepared to settle the problems that have arisen around Afghanistan on the basis of the known proposals outlined in the DRA Government's statement of May 14, 1980.

"The peoples of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran are fraternal peoples," Babrak Karmal stated, "they want to live in friendship. I am convinced that sooner or later all the incendiary actions of imperialism and hegemonism designed to sow seeds of discord between our peoples will end in failure. I believe that the spirit of reason will prevail among the leaders of Pakistan and Iran and fraternal, friendly relations will be established between the peoples of the three countries."

Babrak Karmal said further: "Our arms are open to embrace those who want to return to their Afghan homeland." He noted that the Pakistani authorities exaggerated the number of refugees in their country. "These are mostly nomad tribes and the Pakistani side is preventing them by force of arms from crossing into Afghanistan."

Replying to a question by a French journalist who asked the Afghan leader to comment on the proposal of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing concerning Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said: "I think the president of the French republic is a realistically thinking leader and has good intentions. I believe that the French president does not want to complicate the situation. In principle we have already stated and are stating again that we reject any attempts to impart an international coloring to the non-existent Afghan problem."

ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS REPORTED

Karmal Visits Lenin Museum

LD211708 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS--The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, Babrak Karmal, today visited the central Lenin Museum.

On the same day at a meeting with Soviet scientists, delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, Babrak Karmal told about the development of revolutionary Afghanistan, labor achievements of the people in all spheres of life. He expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state for all-round disinterested support to the cause of the April revolution, for huge economic and scientific-technical aid to the DRA.

The Afghan leader was awarded the Vavilov Medal, which is the highest award of the Znaniye Society (Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scienticic Knowledge). The medal marks Babrak Karmal's contribution to the propaganda of political and scientific knowledge and the strengthening of the Soviet-Afghan friendship.

Kadar Visits Exhibition

LD221612 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] We begin our detailed reports with a dispatch from Moscow. Our correspondent Geza Foeldvari reports on Janos Kadar's schedule this morning:

As we have reported earlier, a Hungarian delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, arrived in Moscow yesterday afternoon to attend the 26th CPSU Congress. This morning's schedule for the delegation began at the Central Exhibition Hall of the Soviet capital with a visit to an exhibition of contemporary Soviet fine and applied art which opened a few days ago. This gigantic building, which used to be the czars' riding school and was transformed into an exhibition hall in 1957, is built in the classical style and stands on the Palace of the Congresses side of the Kremlin.

The Hungarian delegation arrived here at 0900 Hungarian time. Nikolay Ponomarev, chairman of the Union of Artists, and Yuriy Barabash, first deputy minister of culture, took the guests on an hour's tour among the sculpture, paintings, tapestries, china, crystal glass and posters that have come from all parts of the USSR. Janos Kadar's words of appreciation in the visitors' book of the exhibition hall prove that he liked the exhibition.

LCY's Dragosavac Lays Wreath

LD222330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, who heads the LCY delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, laid a wreath at Lenin's Mausoleum in Red Square this evening.

The ceremony was attended by Hrvoje Istuk and Marko Orlandic, members of the delegation, and by other officials, representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Yugoslav Embassy in the Soviet Union.

More Delegation Activities

LD222016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] The foreign delegations invited by the Central Committee of the CPSU to the 26th party congress are looking around Moscow. The scientists of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences gave a warm welcome today to the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Todor Zhivkov. The institute's director, Academician Sagdeyev, showed the guests the laboratories and told them of the implementation of the Soviet piloted spaceflight program.

The delegations of the Vietnamese Communist Party, headed by Le Duan, and of the Laos People's Revolutionary Party, visited the USSR National Economy Exhibition Center where they saw exhibitions devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress, visited the space pavilion and an exhibition of scientific and technical creative work by young people.

Excursions around Moscow were made by the delegations of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, the U.S. Communist Party and the French Communist Party. They visited sports installations and new housing developments.

ARMENIAN OFFICIALS ATTENDING CONGRESS COMMENT

LD221450 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS--Foreign and Soviet newsmen have met with delegates to the congress from the Communist Party of Armenia (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic) at the press-centre of the 26th Congress of the CPSU today.

"Our republic," the press conference was told by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Karen Demirchyan, "has come to the congress with great achievements. The republic has created an enormous industrial and scientific-technical potential. New branches of industry, in particular the electronics industry, have been broadly developed. Armenia, which prior to the Great October Revolution imported all, even the simplest industrial products, presently exports its products to almost 75 countries."

"Soviet Armenia's successes in the economy, culture and science," Karen Demirchyan stressed, "are a result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy, the policy of friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples, the transforming role of the CPSU."

Addressing the press-conference, Viktor Ambartsumyan, president of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia, spoke in detail about the development of science in the republic. Presently the number of researchers in Armenia has topped 19,000. Considerable successes have been achieved in fundamental sciences--mathematics, astrophysics, chemistry and others. Along with it, social sciences have been broadly developed. The publication of the eight-volume history of the Armenian people is nearing completion, a five-volume history of Armenian literature is being prepared for publication.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Armenia Fadey Sarkisyan spoke about the development of the power engineering industry, the growing role of thermal and atomic power plants in ensuring the energy balance of the republic.

Answering the questions of newsmen, the participants in the press conference spoke about Soviet Armenia's broad ties with the Armenians resident abroad. The historical destiny of our people has been such that there are Armenian communities in many countries, said Karen Demirchyan. The foreign Armenians ardently love their homeland, and Soviet Armenia maintains permanent ties with them, which will be further broadened and strengthened.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON 20TH UZBEK CP CONGRESS

Rashidov Report

LD171515 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Feb 81 pp 2-6

[Text of "Uzbek CP Central Committee Report to the 20th Uzbek CP Congress" delivered 3 February in Tashkent by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; capitalized passaged published in bold face]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

Five years have passed since the 19th Uzbek CP Congress. These have been years of intensive and fruitful labor. In all avenues of communist building they have been marked by a struggle by all the people for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan.

As a result of the implementation of the Leninist party's socioeconomic strategy our country has taken a further major step forward in developing the entire national economy and resolving great and important social tasks. Its economic and defense potential has increased considerably.

This is the main political result of the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, an inspiring and joyful result of which all Soviet people and our friends abroad are rightly proud.

The alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia has strengthened even further. The social homogeneity of Soviet society is increasing. Socialist democracy has been further developed, and working people's participation in the administration of the affairs of society and the state has become more extensive. The very great unbreakable unity of the party and people has been demonstrated once again.

The years of the 10th 5-Year Plan were marked by major successes for the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The peace program promulgated by the 24th and 25th party congresses exerted and is continuing to exert a tremendous positive influence on the course of world events. In an international situation which has become more complex recently the party is firmly and persistently continuing the struggle for detente, the consolidation of cooperation, peace and the people's security.

The Soviet people inseparably link all their victories and achievements with the Communist Party's purposeful and multifaceted activity. The monolithic unity of the party and people and Soviet people's readiness to fulfill all the tasks set for them are the best proof that the party's policy is right and its general line correct.

The successes of our party's domestic and foreign policy bear irrefutable witness to the constantly growing leading, directing and mobilizing force of the CPSU and its unwavering loyalty to Lenin's great behests. They are the result of the titanic activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution, loyal son of the Soviet people, ardent figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement, tireless fighter for peace and social progress and consistent Marxist-Leninist.

The contribution made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the formulation and implementation of the CPSU's wise domestic and foreign policy and to the theory and practice of scientific communism is truly great and invaluable. Soviet people are profoundly grateful to Leonid Ilich for the fact that the good of the people, the happiness of the working person and the strengthening of peace throughout the world always have been and remain the subject of his main concerns.

At this time the communists and all Soviet people are living for a single aspiration--to greet in a worthy manner a most important event in the life of the party and the people, the 26th CPSU Congress. Our Leninist party is advancing toward the congress with a precise action program. Convincing confirmation of this is provided by the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period through 1990," which enjoys the support and approval of the entire people.

The period under review was crammed with events of tremendous sociopolitical significance. Our country and the whole of progressive mankind extensively celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The new USSR Constitution--the Constitution of Developed Socialism--was adopted.

These events merged into a vivid demonstration of the triumph of the unfading ideas of Marxism-Leninism and a worldwide review of the victories of socialism and the world revolutionary processes, the genuine democratism of Soviet society and the unbreakable friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR headed by the great Russian people.

Uzbekistan's working people summarized the results of the 10th 5-year plan with a sense of duty fulfilled. During these years productive forces grew considerably, science and culture enjoyed further development, and working people's prosperity increased. A favorable moral-political and businesslike atmosphere was created in the republic.

The glorious labor accomplishments of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia were highly assessed in greetings messages from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. These documents of tremendous mobilizing force were received with a sense of sincere gratitude. They gave a powerful impetus to the development of mass initiative and creativity.

Our successes have been marked by the fatherland's supreme award--the Order of Lenin. Five orders now gleam on the Uzbek SSR's banner. The motherland's decoration generate feelings of patriotic pride in Uzbekistan's working people and exhort us to perform new heroic deeds.

The Uzbek party organization--a reliable and militant detachment of the CPSU--has come to its 20th congress monolithically rallied around the Leninist Central Committee. During the period under review it has grown numerically and has been enriched with new and diverse experience of organizational and political work among the masses.

Allow me to inform the congress about the Uzbek CP Central Committee's work during the period under review.

Comrades! The most important avenue of the activity of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations is the implementation of the CPSU's economic policy. It is precisely here, in the sphere of social production, that the main sector of the struggle to create the material and technical base of communism is to be found.

During the period under review the efforts of the communists and all the republic's working people were concentrated on ensuring the further growth and fullest utilization of production potential, labor productivity growth and an increase in efficiency and work quality.

During the years of the 5-year plan the republic's national income increased by more than 29 percent. Fixed production capital increased 50 percent. As throughout the country as a whole, Soviet Uzbekistan's economy was characterized by profound qualitative changes and a further increase in social production efficiency.

Year after year the republic was an all-union socialist competition winner and was awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. Tens of thousands of leading workers in the national economy were awarded USSR medals and orders, and the cream of the cream were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to express profound gratitude to the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and young people for their courage and valor, skill and energy, and selfless labor for the benefit of the socialist motherland.

During the coming 5-year plan period Uzbekistan is faced with new and even more complex and responsible heights to scale. "THE MAIN TASK IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN," the basic directions point out, "IS TO ENSURE A FURTHER INCREASE IN SOVIET PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY ON THE BASIS OF THE STABLE ONGOING DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND OF THE TRANSITION OF THE ECONOMY ONTO AN INTENSIVE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT, THE MORE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, ALL POSSIBLE SAVINGS OF RESOURCES OF ALL TYPES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN WORK QUALITY."

The republic has every opportunity to successfully fulfill the party's great plans.

Making Fuller Use of Intensive Factors for the Development of Industry

Comrades! During the period under review particular attention was devoted to steadily boosting industry, which is the basis and foundation of the entire economy. Its accelerated development has changed the correlation of productive forces in the republic. Industry now accounts for more than half the total gross social product.

The republic's industry fulfilled the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule. Additional output worth R1.5 billion was sold. The volume of production increased 27.4 percent in the last 5 years. It is characteristic that each percent of growth was worth R42 million more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Our industry now produces in a year more output than in the whole of the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

The commissioning and startup of new projects, modernization and retooling of enterprises and comprehensive mechanization and automation of production were carried out at a rapid rate. Expenditure on the introduction of new equipment increased 30 percent in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Series production of around 8,000 different types of new machinery, mechanisms, apparatuses, instruments and domestic and food products was started.

The scale of the creative activity of rationalizers and inventors is gratifying. The saving from introducing their proposals totaled R700 million.

Party organizations and production collectives pursued a course aimed at the rational utilization of fixed capital and material, financial and labor resources. Proportional expenditure of rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals and raw and other materials declined. Over 2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 70,000 tons of rolled ferrous metal were saved during the years of the 5-year plan.

As previously, sectors determining scientific and technical progress developed at preferential rates. Here priority attention was devoted to the fuel and energy complex. The construction of five power units was completed at the Syrdarinskaya GRES, and this thermal power station has now become the biggest in Central Asia. During the years of the 5-year plan capacities totaling 2,115,000 kilowatt-hours were commissioned. During the last decade as a whole the capacity of the republic's power stations doubled.

The improvement of the power system continued. Some 25,000 km of powerline were installed. The increased energy base made it possible to increase electricity consumption by 24 percent in the national economy as a whole and by 55 percent in agricultural production.

The fuel industry saw the commissioning of very rich gas fields--the Shurtan, Kultak, Zevardy and Pamuk fields. A special place among these is occupied by the Shurtan field, which in terms of reserves ranks second to the famous Gazli field. The Syrdarinskaya GRES now operates fully on gas from Shurtan. With the commissioning of the second phase of the Mubarek gas treatment plant this complex's gas processing capacity has reached 10 billion cubic meters a year.

The republic's coal industry workers displayed a high sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them. They fulfilled their 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule.

Our achievements in developing the fuel and energy complex cannot fail to gratify. But we are obliged to take account of the fact that the tremendous scale of the economy requires ever greater quantities of fuel and energy. Therefore, the strengthening of the republic's fuel and energy base remains, as before, one of the most important tasks.

In the new 5-year plan it is necessary to commission major capacities at the Mubarek gas treatment plant, start construction of the Shurtan gas treatment complex and double coal extraction.

In the power industry major units are to be commissioned at the Novoangrenskaya and Talimardzhanskaya power stations. It must always be remembered that in our time electrification plays the dominant role in resolving most important economic and sociopolitical tasks.

The volume of production in the chemical industry increased almost 40 percent. The policy aimed at ensuring accelerated growth for this industry will be continued in the new 5-year plan. It is planned to commission additional capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, plastics and synthetic resins.

Considerable work was done to develop nonferrous metallurgy. The Mardzhandulakskiy gold mining combine was commissioned. Unfortunately not all the tasks for the development of the sector were resolved. The Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine failed to fulfill the plan for extracting and processing copper ore and producing copper and lead.

To improve the situation in nonferrous metallurgy it is necessary to strengthen the raw material base of the Almalyk combine, ensure the modernization of the Kalma-Kyr and Altyn-Topkan mines and commission the first phase of the Uchkulach mine. There is a great deal to be done to introduce efficient manufacturing processes and make more comprehensive use of raw materials.

A veritable technical revolution has taken place at Bakabad's V. I. Lenin metallurgical combine. Large-capacity steel smelting arc furnaces, machinery for continuous casting of billets and other capacities matching the latest achievements of science and technology have been installed here.

Our geologists--the prospertors of the republic's immeasurable wealth--fulfilled ahead of schedule their 5-year targets for increasing reserves of copper, gold, zinc and natural gas. Most deposits have been handed over for industrial exploitation.

Unslackening attention was devoted to the development of machine building, which is making the transition from the creation of individual types of equipment to the development and introduction of complete machine systems. Output from the sector increased 60 percent during the 5-year plan.

The creation of new equipment matching the best world achievements is not only an economic but also a political task. Stressing its significance, V. I. Lenin wrote: "...The winner is the one with the greatest technique, organization and discipline and the best machines." This thought from the leader has not lost its topicality today, when machine building faces tasks of exceptional importance.

At the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed particularly forcefully to machine building's role in increasing the efficiency of the national economy and boosting labor productivity. Here mention was made of the need to further improve agricultural machine building and eliminate its laggardness.

In this connection serious anxiety is generated by the low quality of certain machines produced in the republic for cotton farming and raw cotton processing. It is necessary to accelerate the introduction of new machines and mechanisms and improve existing ones in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is important to ensure that in terms of their characteristics they meet the highest present-day requirements.

All this objectively brings to the fore the task of increasing the capacities of the Tashkent tractor plant, which will make it possible to organize the production of 80- and 100- and eventually 150-horsepower tractors. It is necessary to accelerate the production of a universal self-propelled cotton harvester, to start production of trailers with an increased hopper capacity within a short space of time and to develop a range of machines, units and instruments for the reception and processing of raw cotton.

Increasing the production, expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods remains one of the key national economic tasks. There has been appreciable progress in all these areas, as is evidenced by the fact that output from Group B sectors during the last 5-year plan increased by R5.6 billion in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan and the average annual growth rate totaled 7.8 percent. Some 60 percent more funds than in the previous 5 years were spent on building, modernizing and retooling enterprises in this complex.

Production of chinaware and earthenware doubled, production of sewn goods increased 50 percent and production of silk and (avrorvyye) textiles increased 20 percent. Many types of traditional articles from folk craft enterprises enjoyed further development. The range of dairy products, confectionary, refreshing drinks and canned goods was expanded.

Consumer goods production at heavy industry and machine building enterprises increased.

However, it should be noted that full use is not being made of all the opportunities for increasing consumer goods production. The expansion of the range and improvement of the quality of footwear, clothing, furniture, domestic appliances and products for children is slow.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the party has set the task of developing consumer goods production at a more rapid rate. The republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan, party and soviet organs and ministries and departments must proceed from this fundamental precept in their work. The system of planning and financing Group B sectors must be improved, making them strictly dependent on the trade system and the consumer.

The material and technical base of the cotton ginning industry strengthened during the period under review. This made it possible to process the procured cotton expeditiously and to raise the quality of the yarn. It is necessary to further improve cotton processing technology and to strive persistently to ensure that all products manufactured from "white gold" are of the highest quality.

When assessing critically what has been done in industry it has to be admitted with all frankness that for certain indicators the 5-year plan targets were not completely fulfilled and the planned level of production for certain types of output was not reached.

Ministry, department, enterprise and association leaders are still being slow to transfer the economy onto the path of intensive development. Imbalances in production mechanization can be observed and violations of labor and manufacturing discipline and underloading of capacities are occurring.

The course aimed at social production efficiency and quality is not a short-term campaign but a determining factor in the country's economic and social development for many years ahead. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, during the seventies we started to reorient the entire economy in the direction of intensive development, the growth of efficiency and quality and emphasis on the end results of economic activity. [paragraph continues]

This most important matter, which forms the pivot of the party's economic strategy, must be continued and completed in the eighties.

All questions relating to the further development of the republic's industry must be viewed through the prism of these requirements. The main attention should be devoted to accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical progress, making more rational use of the production potential which has been created, mechanizing and automating production processes and eliminating manual and heavy physical labor.

During the period under review the Central Committee repeatedly drew attention to the need to overcome the negative trend of declining returns on capital. Unfortunately many ministries, departments and enterprises are failing to make use of the opportunities which exist for increasing production efficiency. The machinery and equipment shift index still remains low at certain enterprises.

Improvements in the economic indicators of economic performance and labor productivity growth are closely linked with the retooling of enterprises, the updating and modernization of equipment and the expenditious replacement of obsolete equipment. This is why the prime obligation of ministry and department leaders is to make fuller use of economic levers and incentives, increase the role of autonomous financing and display real concern for accelerating the modernization and retooling of production and the updating of the machine tool pool.

I would particularly like to draw the attention of party, soviet and economic organs to the quality of output. There are still many unresolved problems here. The introduction of a comprehensive system for controlling product quality is proceeding slowly. Although the number of products bearing the seal of quality produced in the republic more than trebeled; nevertheless, the proportion of output stamped with the "pentangle of honor" in our republic is below the figure for the USSR as a whole.

The Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the State Committee for the Supply of Equipment to Agriculture and the Uztekstilmash and Uzkhlopkomash associations are not concerning themselves satisfactorily with problems of improving quality.

The task is to resolutely improve product quality and strive for the speediest development and introduction of new products with good consumer qualities.

The volume of industrial production is to increase 28-31 percent in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is characteristic that the absolute increase in output will considerably exceed that achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the power industry, the chemical industry and Group B sectors will develop at preferential rates.

To resolve the tasks that have been set party committees, primary party organizations, ministries, departments and economic leaders must ensure the development of production on the basis of increased production efficiency, the utilization of qualitative, intensive factors of growth, the seeking of internal reserves and the strictest economy and thrift. It is toward precisely this that we are oriented by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the draft basic guidelines.

The 11th 5-Year Plan targets should be backed up with supreme organization, order and discipline. The inculcation of efficiency and responsibility in cadres and the creation of conditions for creative and highly productive work at every work bench, in every sector and in every collective constitute an invariable guarantee of successes.

Comrades! The constantly more complex scale of the national economy makes increasing demands of the work of transport and communications. Collectives in railroad, motor vehicle and air transport fulfilled the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule. The motor vehicle transport workers alone carried 25 million tons of diverse freight and 159 million passengers over and above the plan.

The material and technical base of all forms of transport was strengthened and the rolling stock pool increased. The electrification of the railroads, building of new sidings at enterprises and development of station facilities and airports continued. The road network increased, particularly in rural areas, and was modernized at an accelerated rate. The targets for building new roads and modernizing existing ones were considerably overfulfilled.

At the same time, the requirements of the national economy, the dynamism of production exchange and the intensity of passenger shipments demand considerable improvements in the work of transport and the state of our roads and the implementation of comprehensive measures to develop the republic's unified transport system. Major measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of all forms of transport, particularly railroad transport, are envisaged in the new 5-year plan.

The Central Asian railroad and civil aviation administrations, the Ministries of Motor Vehicle Transportation and Road Building and Operation and other ministries and departments in the republic must accelerate the technical reequipping of transport. It is necessary to make more productive use of the locomotive, freightcar, aircraft and motor vehicle pool, to vigorously develop the road network and to raise the standard of service for working people. Improvements in the organization of the entire transportation process, the minimization of idle time and empty runs by freightcars and motor vehicles and the strengthening of discipline all depend to a decisive extent on the transport workers and their initiative and persistence.

Party and soviet organs examine the situation in transportation regularly and attentively and display great exactingness toward the leaders of all subdivisions and services for the efficient utilization of transportation facilities.

All forms of communications were further developed during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The total length of intercity telephone lines more than doubled and the capacity of city telephone exchanges increased 70 percent--100 percent in rural localities.

However, there are still considerable shortcomings in this important matter. The republic Ministry of Communications must improve its own work and the activity of the enterprises under its jurisdiction, introduce advanced experience on a broader scale, strengthen discipline and on this basis achieve the fuller and more comprehensive satisfaction of the population's requirements.

Building Rapidly, Economically and on a Modern Technical Basis

Comrades! Implementing the broad economic and social program formulated by the 25th CPSU Congress, the republic party organization devotes priority attention to questions of capital construction and strictly steers a course towards the fulfillment of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions--to build rapidly, economically and on a modern technical basis.

With a view to increasing the return from the utilization of capital investments measures were formulated and are being persistently implemented to improve the organization and management of construction, strengthen its production base and introduce scientific and technical progress. Particular concern was displayed for training and stabilizing cadres and creating stable labor collectives of construction, installation and design planning organizations and construction industry enterprises. As the republic's vital interests demanded, the emphasis was placed on concentrating efforts and resources on construction projects scheduled for completion and most important projects and on improving party leadership of this important sector of the national economy.

This contributed to the republic's ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the commission of fixed capital, the utilization of capital investments and construction and installation work. All the planned capacities for electrical steel smelting and the production of electricity, mineral fertilizers, chemical resins and herbicides were commissioned, and the program for building housing, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and health centers was completed on schedule. [paragraph continues]

A 13 percent reduction in the level of uncompleted construction was achieved in 1980. The republic's construction workers, architects and design planners prepared a fine gift for the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress. Within a short space of time they erected a unique building--the V. I. Lenin palace of the friendship of the USSR peoples in which our congress has started work today.

The scale and rate of capital construction is graphically illustrated by the following figures. During the 10th 5-Year Plan around R25 billion was put to use--30 percent up on the 9th 5-Year Plan. We commissioned capacities to produce mineral fertilizers in Almalyk and Samarkand, cellulose triacetate in Fergana, (Kotoran) in Navoi and Caprolactam in Chirchik--around 100 large-scale industrial enterprises and production facilities which are of great statewide significance and meet the present-day requirements of scientific and technical progress.

Many projects were built in Group B sectors. A contribution to expediting their commissioning was made by the harmonious and well-coordinated work of construction and installation workers, design planners and clients, who are the initiators of and permanent participants in the all-union socialist competition for the successful commissioning and startup of new capacities in these sectors of industry.

A carpet combine in Khiva, a porcelain plant in Kuvasay, the first phase of the Andizhan textile combine, new capacities to produce yarn at the Bukhara textile combine, silk textiles is Namangan and Margilan and hosiery products in Kakanda. The Papskaya non-textile materials factory, three subsidiaries of the Tashkent textile combine, oil extraction plants in Urgench and Gulistan, a number of dairies and bakeries and also enterprises in the local, furniture and fish industries were commissioned.

A big construction program was carried out in the countryside. Concern for the development of the countryside has become a most important component part of the party's agrarian policy. During the years of the 5-year plan rural constructions was consolidated even further and developed as an important sector of the national economy. Stockraising complexes to produce milk housing 50,000 cows, to fatten young cattle housing 79,000 animals and to fatten young hogs housing 157,000 pigs and poultry factories to house 2.3 million laying hens and 4 million broiler hens were commissioned. A large number of grain elevators, grain stores, agrochemical laboratories and other projects were built.

The high rates of capital construction were possible because the republic constantly built up the capacities of enterprises producing construction materials and components and raised the technical standard of construction work. During the 5-year plan cement production increased 18 percent, prefabricated ferroconcrete production 15 percent, ceramic facing material production 30 percent, and natural stone materials production 70 percent. Retooling of prefabricated ferroconcrete plants and construction of new ones and of housing construction combines was carried out on a broad front.

At the same time it must be noted that the 5-year plan targets for commissioning fixed capital, production capacities and projects were not completely fulfilled by certain ministries and departments. Individual construction organizations failed to cope with their contract work plans and labor productivity growth targets.

Despite the positive changes taking place in capital construction in the countryside it still remains a bottleneck. The development of the production base is progressing at an inadequate rate, and heavy and expensive materials and structures are frequently utilized on kolkhoz and sovkhoz construction sites. They are frequently crammed with complex and cumbersome equipment, which leads to increased construction costs and also to big operating costs.

The financially autonomous team contract is an extremely substantial reserve for increasing labor productivity. Its introduction made possible the fulfillment of almost half the construction and installation work in the republic last year. The collectives of the Angren Uzbekshakhtostroy trust and certain construction administrations have switched completely to this progressive method.

It was not easy to do this. For the successful introduction of the team contract on a construction site there is a need for order, precise organization, competent and efficient leadership and good engineering backup. Where these things are lacking the team contract does not work because it is difficult to introduce this innovation by decree or without the requisite organizational work.

Life insistently demands that all administration and trust teams be switched to the Zlobin method and that a transition be made from the team contract to integral contracts covering alternating shifts.

Ministries and departments, that is, the client services, have a big role to play in increasing the effectiveness of capital investments. However, not all of them, and particularly the ministries of food and local industry and fruit and vegetable farming, formulate design plan and cost estimate documentation in good time. They frequently underallocate funds for complexes and projects scheduled for completion, fail to meet deadlines for the delivery of equipment and special materials and fall behind in training cadres of operating personnel.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan capital investments in the republic will increase by 22-25 percent, double the figure for the country as a whole. This obliges us to work even better and to put an end to the practice whereby quite a substantial disparity has been allowed between plans and their fulfillment by construction ministries.

A number of major projects are to be built in the course of the 5-year plan, including a rolling mill at the V. I. Lenin metallurgical combine in Bahkabad. The Novokokandskiy chemical plant and the Uchkulach lead and zinc mine. Modernization of enterprises in the chemical industry and agricultural machine building and of the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine will be continued.

It is necessary to complete the construction of the Andizhan textile combine, the second phase of the Bukhara textile combine, the first phase of the Nukus textile combine, the Dshizak cotton spinning factory and a number of cotton-ginning, dairy, bakery and other plants and factories to produce consumer goods.

An extensive program to further develop the material and technical base of agriculture, particularly stockraising, will be implemented. Enormous resources are being allocated for these purposes. Stockraising complexes for milk production housing 67,000 cows, fattening complexes housing 110,000 head of cattle and 594,000 hogs and poultry factories housing 3.3 million laying hens and 82.5 million head of meat poultry are to be built.

The sharp increase in production and procurements of grain raises with all urgency the question of accelerating the construction of enterprises for storing and processing it. In the 10th 5-Year Plan we commissioned a number of elevators and grain stores. But as yet the available capacities lag behind production levels. The result of this is that nonproductive expenditure on shipping is increasing and farms are failing to receive a considerable quantity of produce for fattening livestock. Therefore the plans for the 5-year plan period envisage the construction of new grain processing enterprises and mixed feed plants.

Large capital investments are being channeled into improving working people's housing, cultural and everyday living conditions. Provision is made for the task of providing rural workers with separate well-appointed houses with adjoining plots and convenient outbuildings for housing domestic livestock, poultry and personal means of transport.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, ministries, departments, the republic Gosstroy and scientific research and design planning organizations must give fuller consideration to the republic's specific conditions when designing and building agricultural projects. It is necessary to introduce local construction materials and lightweight structures on a broader scale, reduce the extent to which projects are cluttered with cumbersome equipment and strive to reduce the cost of rural buildings and installations and reduce the time taken to commission them.

The republic's party, soviet, economic and public organizations are called upon to continue to devote close attention to rural construction and to render all possible assistance and support to construction workers. It is necessary to increase assistance to the countryside from cities and industrial centers under the patronage system, to display concern for the training of skilled cadres for the countryside and to form stable collectives.

The implementation of the ambitious capital construction program will require every construction worker's, construction and installation unit collectives and their party organizations to further improve engineering preparations for production, raise the level of industrialization of construction work, reduce manual labor and accelerate the development of their own production base.

Preferential development of the construction materials industry, whose workers are very much in arrears to the state, should be ensured. It is necessary to sharply increase production of cement, bricks, mortar and facing and other materials and improve their quality.

The republic's Gosstroy and its organs at local level and scientific research and design planning institutes must wage a resolute struggle to improve planning and estimating work and reduce the materials-intensiveness of buildings and installations. It is necessary to increase the responsibility borne by those concerned for the quality of design plans and the application of progressive materials and structures making it possible to reduce manual labor. It is very important to constantly expand scientific research development projects and their introduction and to increase the level of experimental construction.

Solid experience of highly efficient work in capital construction has been accumulated in the republic. We have fine cadres and the necessary material and technical resources. It is the duty and obligation of party, soviet and economic organizations to make skillful use of them. It is necessary to constantly raise the effectiveness of capital investments and labor productivity, to improve the organization of construction work, to concentrate efforts and resources on projects scheduled for completion and to make stricter demands of those responsible for the state of affairs in construction.

Our congress has every reason to express firm confidence that workers in industry, transport, communications and construction will continue to increase their contribution to the development of the republic's productive forces and will fulfill the ambitious plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan with honor and dignity.

Persistently Implementing the Party's Agrarian Policy

Comrades! The republic party organization's attention is constantly centered on the questions of unswervingly implementing the party's Leninist agrarian policy, boosting all sectors of agricultural production and developing the countryside socially.

At the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "In resolving the strategic task of achieving reliable supplies to the country of food and agricultural raw material for industry the party has seen its priority obligation as being to substantially strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture by accelerating the rate of mechanization. Chemicalization and land reclamation and comprehensively resolving questions relating to the development of this sector."

The republic's party, soviet and agricultural organs have done planned and consistent work in these major areas. Particular attention has been devoted to the questions of intensifying and increasing the efficiency of all agricultural production.

Summarizing the results of the last 5-year plan, we can say with full justification that the implementation of the CPSU's present-day agrarian policy has made it possible to raise our agriculture to a higher level, to transform it into a highly developed and highly efficient sector of the economy and to ensure stable rates of further development of the republic's entire agroindustrial complex.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the 10th 5-Year Plan increased 25.4 percent in comparison with the previous plan as against a target of 22 percent.

Average annual production of raw cotton increased 16.5 percent, grain procurements doubled, procurements of vegetable and melon crops and potatoes increased 60 percent, and procurements of fresh fruit and grapes rose 70 percent. There was a sharp increase in the level of production and delivery to the state of meat, milk, eggs, silkworm cocoons, tobacco and other produce.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW RURAL WORKERS FOR THE FIRST TIME SCALED IMPORTANT EPOCH-MAKING HEIGHTS WHICH WILL REMAIN IN THE PEOPLE'S MEMORY FOREVER. IN THE FINAL YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN WE PASSED THE 6 MILLION TON MARK FOR RAW COTTON PRODUCTION, REACHED THE 4 MILLION TON MARK FOR MACHINE-HARVESTED COTTON AND PRODUCED OVER 1 MILLION TONS OF CORN GRAIN AND 0.5 MILLION TONS OF RICE. PRODUCTION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCE REACHED 5 MILLION TONS AND SILKWORM COCOON PRODUCTION REACHED 30,000 TONS.

This was a weighty contribution by our farmers to the country's economy and food resources.

Permit me on behalf of the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress to express words of warm acknowledgement and universal gratitude to our glorious cotton farmers, machine operators, agricultural and water resources leaders and specialists and all the republic's working people who through their intelligence, labor, courage and selfless labor ensured the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and are doing everything for the prosperity of our multinational motherland.

The successes that have been achieved evoke in us a feeling of profound satisfaction and a sense of fulfilled duty to the party and the people. At the same time they increase the responsibility we bear for further boosting agriculture and steadily increasing production of all types of crop and livestock products.

In the all-union division of labor Uzbekistan is allocated the role of chief cotton producer. The party organization has therefore done everything to ensure that the volume of cotton procurements increases every year and the quality of the cotton improves. The farmers and all the republic's working people regard the constant growth of cotton production as a task for all the people, as their prime patriotic and international duty to all the peoples of the USSR and the socialist community countries.

Cotton farming accelerated powerfully during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Progressive mechanized technology for cultivating and harvesting the crop was mastered and fundamental measures aimed at raising farming standards were implemented. The introduction of crop rotation systems, the improvement of soil fertility, the utilization of mineral and organic fertilizers, herbicides, defoliants and other chemicals and the application of biological methods for protecting the crop made it possible to increase yields and considerably raise the leve of "white gold" production.

During the last 5-year plan kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold the state 28.5 million tons of cotton--4 million tons more than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Particularly major successes were achieved in 1980, when a record cotton harvest in the entire history of the motherland's farming was grown and harvested. On this ceremonial day we inform congress delegates that the republic's cotton farmers and party organization have honorably kept their word to the 25th CPSU Congress. Last year the state was sold 6,237,000 tons of "white gold," including 358,000 tons of the most valuable fine-fiber strains.

The Karakalpakskaya ASSR and all the republic's oblasts made a worthy contribution to this noteworthy victory. They considerably overfulfilled their plans for the production and delivery of cotton to the state. The sharp increase in cotton procurements was mainly obtained through increased yields. During the period under review yields throughout the republic as a whole rose by 5 quintals and totaled 33.2 quintals per hectare last year. For comparison let us recall that at previous stages a 5-quintal increase in yield took 10-15 years to achieve.

Average yields per hectare last year totaled 42 quintals in Khorezmskaya Oblast, 37.4 in Bukharskaya Oblast, 35.6 in Tashkentskaya and Samarkandskaya Oblasts, 35.5 in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, and 35 in Andizhanskaya and Namanganskaya Oblasts. In 22 rayons the cotton yield exceeded 40 quintals per hectare and many kolkhozes, sovkhozes and teams increased it to 50-55 quintals and more.

Machine operators have a decisive role to play in scaling great heights on the cotton front. Some 34,000 cotton harvesters, 94,000 tractor trailers and a great deal of other harvesting and transportation equipment was utilized in gathering the harvest. Machine operators gathered 64 percent of the harvest. Daily deliveries of cotton reached 200,000 tons--more than 3 percent of the annual plan--and in Tashkentskaya, Syrdarinskaya and Dzhizakskaya Oblasts they reached 5-6 percent. In these oblasts machine harvesting totaled 80-85 percent. In a number of rayons and on many farms 90-95 percent of all the raw cotton procured was harvested by machine.

Thousands of masters of machine harvesting who have set an example of a genuinely communist attitude toward labor have grown up in the republic. Many of them harvested 300-400 tons of cotton and more with their own machines during the season. This made it possible to carry out the harvest in a very short space of time, to enlist fewer urban inhabitants and students in harvesting and to gather all the cotton to a high standard and without loss before the bad weather set in.

That, comrades, is the kind of decisive, truly revolutionizing role that equipment plays!

Our duty is to consolidate what has been achieved, intensify the quest for reserves and achieve increasing rates of cotton farming development.

In the new 5-year plan it is necessary to ensure average annual production of at least 5.9 million tons of cotton. Almost 30 million tons of it is to be produced during the 5-year period. It is planned to considerably increase procurements of fine-fiber cotton and increase deliveries of this to 500,000 tons by the end of the 5-year plan.

This is a difficult but realistic task. Its resolution will require the republic's party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhozes and sovkhozes to mobilize resources and available reserves to the limit and make skillful and efficient use of the rich material and technical resources which the countryside has at its disposal.

Here it should be borne in mind that, as before, increased yields remain the leading avenue in cotton farming. True, the assimilation of new irrigated land will continue in the republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan. But a large proportion of this must be earmarked for the full assimilation of crop rotation systems and for expanding sowings of fodder and forage crops, without which it is impossible to increase production of livestock products. In addition it is necessary to substantially expand the areas sown to grain crops, particularly corn and rice, and to increase production of fruit and vegetable produce.

Getting lagging farms and sectors up to standard constitutes an important reserve, and we have a considerable number of these. In 1980 307 kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained a cotton harvest of less than 30 quintals per hectare. The task is to ensure that agricultural organs and specialists introduce progressive cotton growing technology everywhere.

The scientists of the Central Asian Department of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton farming and Scientific Establishments under the republic Academy of Sciences can and must do a great deal. They are called upon to constantly improve the agrotechnics and technology of cotton growing and to actively help kolkhozes and sovkhozes to raise yields.

Our selection specialists' achievements are widely known. The high-yield strains they have developed are playing a considerable role in increasing gross yields of cotton and improving its quality. However, the new tasks require the further intensification of selection work, production needs new, more productive, wilt-resistant and fast-ripening strains of cotton. The areas sown to new strains producing high-quality fiber must be expanded this very year. To ensure high-quality cotton it is simultaneously necessary to resolutely improve the system for procuring, storing and processing cotton and to prevent it losing its technological qualities in this process.

Particular attention must be devoted to questions linked with preparing high-quality sowing stock. In the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and every oblast in the republic it is planned to specialize one cotton ginning plant on the primary processing of seed cotton, stripping and grading seeds and treating them with activating agents. This will make it possible to get the seed up to a good sowing standards.

Comrades! Big successes were also achieved in other sectors of agriculture. Intensified attention was devoted to the production and procurement of food products.

During the years of the 5-year plan grain farmers produced 11.5 million tons of grain--6 million tons more than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Corn production increased 220 percent and rice production 60 percent. The state was sold around 5 million tons of grain--twice as much as in the previous 5-year period.

The republic party organization's course aimed at sharply increasing grain production on irrigated land by expanding sowings of corn and rice fully justified itself. During these years a major rice growing region was created along the lower reaches of the Amudarya, primarily in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Khorezmskaya Oblast, and 28 specialized rice growing sovkhozes were built. Rice yields here totaled 50 quintals per hectare and more.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the gross grain harvest must be increased by 30-35 percent. Our main reserve is the expansion of sowings of corn and rice. In 1981 the area sown to corn for grain is to total 240,000 hectares and the gross harvest is to total 1.5-1.6 million tons, while rice production is to total 450,000-550,000 tons.

In addition to increasing sown areas it is necessary to strive to increase yields and to persistently raise farming standards. More efficient use must be made of nonirrigated land.

During the last 5-year plan an important step was taken along the path of further developing fruit and vegetable farming. Gross harvests of vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit and grapes increased, which made it possible to considerably improve supplies of these products to the population. The state was sold 13.7 million tons of fruit and vegetables, including 2.5 million tons over and above the plan.

The buildup in production of fruit and vegetable produce was achieved primarily by specializing and concentrating this sector, which made it possible to considerably improve supplies of these products to the population. In comparison with 1975 yields per hectare incresed by 44 quintals for vegetables, 17 quintals for potatoes and 13 quintals for grapes.

The task is to ensure a further upsurge in farming standards in fruit and vegetable farming and complete the specialization and industrialization of the sector more rapidly.

There is a great deal to be done in the coming 5-year period to meet the population's potato requirements from local production. Potatoes are our second bread. To increase production specialized farms are being organized in a number of oblasts and their material base is being strengthened.

The area devoted to orchards and vineyards is being expanded, primarily in the foothill zone, and new sovkhozes will be created. It is necessary to develop capacities for processing the produce and depots for storing it, to strive for year-round supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables for the population and to improve the trade in these products.

Production and procurements of kenaf stalks and tobacco leaf increased. In the new 5-year plan it is necessary to increase the intensification of production of these industrial crops and to raise the level of mechanization in their cultivation.

Questions of rapidly boosting stockraising were the subject of particular concern on the part of the Uzbek CP Central Committee during the period under review. The attention of party, soviet and agricultural organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the entire population of the republic is focused on resolving the tasks of increasing production of livestock products.

A great deal of work was done to specialize stockraising and switch it onto an industrial footing, a large number of stockraising complexes and poultry factories were built and modernized and the network of interfarm enterprises to fatten livestock and rear young livestock to replenish the herd was expanded. The fodder base of stockraising was strengthened. The population of all types of livestock and poultry increased, and their productivity improved.

The measures which were adopted made it possible to achieve appreciable positive results. Average annual meat production increased 31 percent, milk production 42 percent and egg production 65 percent in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. State purchases of livestock products also increased accordingly.

We are faced with continuing to ensure high growth figures for livestock products and making fuller use of reserves. We do have considerable reserves and potential, as evidenced by analysis of the state of affairs on various farms. Whereas in Tashkentskaya Oblast every 100 hectares of pastureland accommodates 16 cows and produces 129 quintals of meat and 455 quintals of milk, in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast every 100 hectares accommodates only 6 cows and produces 60 percent less meat and almost 80 percent less milk.

Approximately the same situation can also be observed in a number of other oblasts. Thus, our main reserve consists in increasing the density of the livestock population, increasing its productivity and improving its qualitative indicators.

Our main task in the field of stockraising is to unswervingly fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Stockraising in the Uzbek SSR" and the 14th Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum decisions on this question. Average annual meat production is to increase to 400,000-410,000 tons (deadweight) and milk production to 2.5-2.7 million tons. As early as this year it is necessary to secure production of at least 360,000 tons of meat and 2.3 million tons of milk from all categories of farms in the republic.

A firm foundation is being laid for scaling the heights which have been mapped out. This applies primarily to capital investments. Full use must be made of Andizhanskaya Oblast's experience in expediting the construction of stockraising projects. At the same time it is necessary to carry out modernization and retooling of existing livestock units on a broad scale and to switch them to progressive industrialized technology for maintaining livestock.

Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies and Ministry of Trade organizations play a useful role in fattening livestock, breeding poultry and improving meat supplies for the population. It is necessary to continue the expansion of stockraising farms in these systems, make fuller use of food waste for feeding livestock and organize their own herd reproduction process.

Maximum concern must be displayed for plant, factory and organization subsidiary farms and for the personal plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees. These constitute a solid reserve for supplementing food resources. The tasks involved in developing stockraising on citizens' personal subsidiary plots are spelled out with exhaustive fullness in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution and Uzbek CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers resolution on this question. Party organizations have a duty to ensure unswerving fulfillment of these resolutions. It is necessary to give greater help to citizen's plots in allocating livestock and supplying fodder and to improve veterinary services for personal livestock and poultry.

The fodder base is the foundation of the successful development of stockraising. In the current 5-year plan it is necessary to sharply improve fodder production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and impart a specialized sector nature to it.

It is necessary to make intensive use of land earmarked for fodder crops and to increase yields of alfalfa, corn and other fodder crops so as to ensure that 100 quintals and more of fodder units are obtained per hectare. It is necessary to make more extensive use of combined, secondary and intermediate sowings, to strive to ensure that fodder has a high nutrient value and quality, to increase production of fodder protein and to accelerate the construction on farms of fodder shops and standardized storage facilities for silage, cured hay, grass meal and other fodders.

Fish farming merits the closest attention. Our opportunities here are virtually boundless. The republic annually produces 143,000 quintals of fish in artificial reservoirs. This is twice as much as in 1975. Measures are now being taken to increase intensification of the sector, which will make it possible to increase fish production to 500,000 quintals in 1985.

Silkworm farming developed at an invariably rapid rate. Cocoon production in the 10th 5-Year Plan totaled 141,000 tons--20,000 tons more than the plan. To increase production of this valuable raw material it is necessary to implement additional measures to develop the material, technical and fodder base of silkworm farming and accelerate the sector's transition onto an industrial footing.

By displaying concern for the growth of agricultural output we are displaying concern for improving food supplies for the population. These questions directly affect the Soviet people's interests. This is why the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted a special decision on preparing a food program. It is a question of a program designed to bring together questions relating to the development of agriculture and the sectors of industry serving it, the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce and the development of the food industry and trade.

To resolve the task that has been set a union Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming has been formed, along with union-republic ministries in the republics. A ministry has also been formed in our republic on the basis of the Uzplodoovoshchvinprom Agroindustrial Association. Specialized sovkhozes producing vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit and grapes and the canning and wine-making industry are concentrated in this ministry. It will be concerned with procuring produce from kolkhozes and sovkhozes under other ministries and supplying them to the all-union fund.

The interests of production require the fuller utilization of the new system's great potential. The republic annually produces millions of tons of fruit, melons, vegetables and grapes. Yet it is no secret that a considerable proportion of this important produce is lost on the way to the store or reaches the consumer with considerably impaired taste qualities.

Formulation of an Uzbek SSR food program is currently in progress. It will make provision for the dynamic and balanced development of all sectors of agriculture, processing industry, transport, trade and procurements and also for the resolution of social questions of the development of the countryside.

An important role in developing irrigated farming is played by water resources project construction. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the state allocated over R6 billion rubles for irrigation and reclamation work in the republic--41.5 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Around 500,000 ha of new land were brought into circulation during this period.

The Charavakskoye and Andizhanskoye reservoirs and the first phases of the Talimardzhanskoye and Tuyamuyunskoye reservoirs were built to ensure reliable water supplies for irrigated land and newly opened-up land. Construction of irrigation channels, collection and drainage networks, pumping stations and other hydraulic engineering installations progressed at shock-work rates.

The republic is faced with resolving complex tasks in the field of water resources and land reclamation during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Some R6.5 billion is being allocated for these purposes. It is planned to open up around 500,000 hectares of new land in all oblasts and the Karakalpakskaya ASSR. The prime project will be to continue the opening up of the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes.

The Talimardzhanskoye, Tuyamuyunskoye, Gissarakskoye and Karultyubinskoye reservoirs will be commissioned. The capacities of the Arkhangaranskoye and Kattakurganskoye reservoirs will be increased, and contruction of the Tupolangskoye, Sokhskoye and Shorkulskoye reservoirs will be started.

A high-powered producton base has been created in the republic and cadres have been trained to carry out these and other water resources projects. All this is making it possible to open up virgin lands on a broad front, to create new sovkhozes and to demand that agricultural and water resources workers achieve high output from irrigated lands.

At the same time the republic's party organizations, the Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Main Administration for Irrigated Sovkhoz Construction in Central Asia [Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy] and local soviets of people's deputies must devote serious attention to the prompt construction on new sovkhozes of well-amenitied housing, good roads and cultural, consumer services and production facilities.

The central task must be to improve land that has been irrigated for a long time and improve the operation of reclamation systems and the entire collection and drainage system. This work must be centralized and concentrated in the republic Ministry of Reclamation and Water Resources, including the operation of the network within farms.

Long-term forecasts for the coming 5-year period anticipate little water and an increase in the shortage of water resources. In these conditions paramount importance is attached to the task of comprehensively modernizing our fields, making economical and efficient use of water, pursuing a strict policy of water distribution and seeking additional sources. Precisely this task must determine the activeness and degree of responsibility of workers in the Ministries of Reclamation and Water Resources and Agriculture, the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, the State Committee for Water Resources Construction, scientific research and design planning organizations, party and soviet organs, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and all cadres entrusted with work in this most important sector of water resources construction.

The republic has enormous areas of fertile land for irrigation. Given the availability of water resources it is possible to open up over 8 million ha of new land and to obtain from it a great deal of additional cotton, grain and other agricultural produce. However, this potential can only be realized on the basis of diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia. The Uzbek CP Central Committee is persistently raising the question of expediting the practical start of this work during this very 5-year plan.

The extensive utilization of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents constitutes a powerful means for intensifying agricultural production. With every passing year our kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive increasing quantities of mineral fertilizers, herbicides, defoliants and other chemical agents. It is necessary to make the most efficient use of them and strive for a good return from every kilogram of fertilizer and herbicide applied.

The increased levels of fertilizer utilization must be recouped through increased output. Practical workers are awaiting from the republic Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Department of Waskhnil, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Farming and Agrochemical Scientists scientifically substantiated recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the application of mineral fertilizers and other chemical products.

An urgent task for scientists is to develop new and highly selective herbicides, growth stimulators and less toxic defoliants and chemical products for use in combating agricultural pests and plant diseases. It is necessary to improve and make increasingly extensive use of biological methods for combating pests, to strive to increase their effectiveness and to strengthen the production base for the development of biological methods.

During the period under review the republic's party organization persistently pursued a course aimed at accelerating technical progress in agriculture and developing comprehensive mechanization in every way. Technical progress has become the decisive factor in raising labor productivity, increasing production and reducing the prime cost of all agricultural output. Most labor-intensive operations in cotton farming and grain and fodder crop production are now carried out with the use of machines.

The level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes in fruit and vegetable farming, fodder production and stockraising has risen considerably. Labor productivity in agriculture rose 16 percent during the 5-year period. All this is the result of the state's concern for the further development of agricultural production and the improvement of working conditions.

Unfortunately full use is not being made of this high-powered equipment everywhere. On a number of farms and in a number of rayons certain labor-intensive processes are carried out by hand and substantial overexpenditure of manpower and resources per unit of output is tolerated.

The task is to strive persistently to raise the level of mechanization of cultivation of all the most important agricultural crops, mechanize processes in stockraising more fully and increase the role and significance of the engineering and technical service in the countryside.

It is necessary to improve the system of moral and material interest on the part of the actual producer of the product for the end result. This task is served well by the nonregulated system of labor organization and remuneration. The practical experience of the republic's leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes confirms this absolutely convincingly.

The program for specializing and concentrating agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration--a program formulated in accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress desigions--was consistently implemented during the period under review. In addition to the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming's specialized sovkhozes in the republic, high efficiency also typifies our interfarm enterprises for rearing and fattening cattle and young livestock to replenish the herd and specialization and concentration in other sectors of agricultural production. [sentence as published]

Work to deepen production specialization and concentration must be continued in the new 5-year plan. A system of measures must be implemented to strengthen financial autonomy, reduce expenditure, raise the profitability of production and improve the financial and economic situation of farms.

Obkoms and raykoms, the Ministries of Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and their local organs must improve their leadership of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, investigate their economies in greater depth and give prompt assistance in eliminating shortcomings.

The further development of agriculture is a task for the entire people. Its successful resolution will require intensive efforts from party committees and soviet and agricultural organs, energy and creative initiative from field and livestock unit workers and knowledge and organizational skill from all our cadres. Everything must be done to ensure the comprehensive and dynamic development of crop farming, stockraising and the entire agroindustrial complex in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy will continue to constitute a most important avenue of the republic party organization's activity.

Boosting Working People's Prosperity, Culture and Everyday Life

Comrades! All our plans and the party's entire policy pursue the main aim of creating a better life for Soviet people. "I believe," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "that a real party-minded approach is displayed when concern for the people's well-being is made the cornerstone."

Proceeding from the party's economic strategy, the republic party organization implemented a whole system of measures to consistently raise the working people's material and cultural living standard during the period under review. Workers' and employees' wages and kolkhoz members' earnings rose and pensions and grants increased. Additional benefits were introduced for Great Patriotic War invalids and veterans. More than 630,000 mothers with large families receive a monthly state allowance.

Per capita real income increased 17 percent during the 5-year plan. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds increased 36.8 percent. Considerably more appropriations from the budget began to be channeled into the free and preferential-rate distribution of medicines and milk products to children and the maintenance of children's preschool establishments.

The 5-year plan for retail trade turnover and public catering was overfulfilled. Last year it exceeded R10 billion for the first time. This was twice as much as in 1970. Consumption of basic food products increased and the extent to which working people were provided with cultural and everyday products and domestic appliances rose. The provision of consumer services for the republic's population improved. The volume of consumer services almost doubled.

However, not all trade and consumer service enterprises fulfilled their plan targets. Many workers lack flexibility in allocating resources and are slow to introduce progressive forms of customer service. Instances of misappropriation, reception of customers and violations in the distribution of products and goods have not been eliminated.

The Ministry of Trade, the Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies and the Ministry of the Provision of Consumer Services for the Population must raise the standard of their enterprises work, eliminate shortcomings more vigorously and bring strictly to account those who tolerate abuses. It is necessary to build up production of partially prepared and culinary products and expand the network of canteens and public catering enterprises at plants and factories, on construction sites in educational establishments and in areas of working people's mass recreation.

The role of service organizations in implementing the food program should be increased in every way. Trade enterprises are called upon to develop direct links with farms and to improve the procurement, shipping, storage and processing of food products.

The task of increasing retail turnover and the volume of consumer services has been set for the 11th 5-Year Plan. This obliges party, soviet, trade union and economic organizations to daily improve leadership of trade and consumer services for the population and make it more relevant and to intensify worker control. Trade and consumer services cadres must be educated in a spirit of honesty, conscientiousness, socialist industriousness and high responsibility to society.

Unwavering attention was devoted to improving working people's housing conditions. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period alone over 27 million square meters of housing was built in the republic. This means that more than 3 million people moved into new apartments or improved their housing conditions.

The level of provision of amenities and communal water supplies, sewerage systems and gas and heat supplies in cities and villages and the provision of transportation services for the population improved. The Tashkent subway, built to the last word in technology and architecture, is the pride of the working people of the capital and the entire republic.

Nevertheless there are serious shortcomings in housing construction and the municipal economy. A number of oblasts, cities and rayons failed to cope with their 5-year plans for commissioning housing and did not ensure the requisite level of provision of amenities.

The scale of housing construction in the republic will grow during the 11th 5-Year Plan and work to improve its quality will be continued. For this it is necessary to strengthen the production base and modernize and refit existing housing construction combines and commission new ones more rapidly in order to double their capacity by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to actively develop housing construction cooperatives. The Gosstroy and its organs at local level and architectural and urban development organizations must step up their work to check that development master plans are observed, a high level of amenities is provided and the comfort of housing is improved.

Housing construction must be at the center of the attention of soviets of people's deputies and under the strict control of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. This work, as the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum pointed out, must be regarded as a direct assignment from the party Central Committee.

The Ministry of Municipal Services and other ministries and departments in the republic are called upon to strive for an improvement in municipal services and to display real concern for the state of repair of the housing stock. Particular attention must be devoted to the preferential development of utility services, including on the basis of shared participation by associations, organizations and enterprises.

The 25th CPSU Congress pointed out that there is no social task more important than concern for Soviet people's health. The republic's public health system achieved major successes during the years of the 5-year plan. Some R3 billion was spent on its needs--one-third more than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Many hospitals--particularly children's hospitals--health centers, out-patient clinics, boarding houses and sanatoriums were built. A new form of protection for mothers and children--mother and child hospitals--emerged and is developing. Some 46,000 doctors and 139,000 other medical workers work in the noble field of protecting people's health.

At the same time the standard of a number of medical establishments' activity gives rise to just complaints from the population. Preventive treatment work leaves something to be desired. The provision of medical services for mothers and children requires constant improvement. The latest treatment equipment and modern scientific and technical achievements are being introduced only slowly.

Party and soviet organs, the Ministry of Public Health and other ministries and departments in the republic are faced with doing a great deal in the new 5-year period to create the most favorable conditions for people's fruitful labor and relaxation and ensure the further development and improvement of public health and the improvement of treatment. Everything must be done to ensure that every working person always feels that his health is the subject of great state concern.

The growth of material prosperity is inseparably linked with raising the standard of working people's everyday life. The Uzbek CP Central Committee, the republic's government, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and local soviets of people's deputies devote great attention to these questions.

Major measures aimed at improving working people's cultural and everyday living conditions, particularly in the countryside, were implemented during the period under review. Instead of remote kishlaks and homesteads we are increasingly creating urban-type settlements with a high standard of cultural and consumer services for the population.

Public preschool education is developing at a rapid rate. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone preschool establishments to accommodate 234,000 children were built, and the contingent of children attending them rose by almost 338,000 and now totals around 1 million.

Cultural enlightenment establishments stepped up their activity. Leadership of social and cultural building in the countryside improved. The post of kolkhoz deputy chairman and sovkhoz deputy director for cultural and everyday life have been instituted on most farms.

While assessing all the positive things which have been and are being done to raise the standard of everyday life, we must always remember that the steady growth of the people's material prosperity and spiritual requirements demand even greater efforts in this direction. The task facing party organizations is to improve work to raise the standard of the people's everyday life in every way and to enlist all ministries, departments, enterprise and farms leaders and all the republic's social organizations in this important matter on a broader scale.

Purposeful activity to introduce new rites and rituals into people's lives is designed to raise the standard of the populations everyday life. It is necessary to make more extensive use of progressive folk traditions in our interests, investing them with a new, socialist content and to improve atheist education of the population in every way.

Raising the people's living standard and satisfying their spiritual requirements is the great humane objective of the Leninist party's policy. This policy, whose banner bears the words "everything in man's name and for man's benefit," assures it the ardent support of the entire people and evokes in the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry the people's intelligentsia and all working people an aspiration to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the party's great plans through selfless work.

For Further Scientific and Technical Progress

Comrades! The strategic course of the party's economic policy aimed at the further intensification of production is increasing even further the role played by science, which under the conditions of developed socialism is increasingly becoming a direct production force.

A powerful scientific potential has been created in our republic. Almost 35,000 scientific workers, including over 900 doctors and 12,000 candidates of sciences, work fruitfully in Uzbekistan. The material base of scientific research establishments has strengthened considerably in past years.

Work by Uzbekistan's scientists in the fields of mathematical statistics, electronics, bioorganic chemistry, alkaloid chemistry, genetics and selection have gained broad recognition in the country and abroad.

Work to introduce research results into production improved appreciably. The republic's scientific organizations annually send on to production 500 scientific and technical development projects yielding a saving of over R.5 billion.

All this, of course, does not mean that the activity of scientific establishments is free of shortcomings. For example, the level of scientific development projects and the introduction of completed research projects into production still cannot satisfy us. Life demands that scientific research be coordinated more closely with the main avenues and specific requirements of socioeconomic development. Scientific development projects must be oriented more vigorously toward targeted comprehensive problems arising from Uzbekistan's place in the all-union division of labor and from the republic's requirements.

Such national economic tasks as further seeking raw material resources and elaborating the "cotton," "water" and "labor resources" major comprehensive science and production programs are of statewide significance. Questions of environmental conversation assume increasing significance with every passing year.

A problem linked with the buildup of energy resources remains topical. I am talking about the need for the republic's scientists to continue work in conjunction with power industry workers on the utilization of solar energy--in addition to discovering new gas, oil and coal fields and increasing extraction from them.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee draft basic guidelines a vast program for the intensification of the economy is to be implemented in the republic, it is exceptionally important to ensure the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The main elements here are essentially new scientific ideas and technical solutions and the concentration of resources on the key avenues of the national economy.

Taking account of the economy's structure and development prospects, Scientists from the republic academy of sciences, the Vaskhnil department and other scientific establishments are obliged to effect a resolute turnabout in the direction of expanding research in technical disciplines. Production intensification is intended to lead our national economy toward tangible savings of raw and other materials, energy and manpower, labor productivity growth, reductions in prime costs, improvements in output quality and, in the final analysis, a general increase in the efficiency of the entire economy.

The development and introduction of automated control systems [ASU's] merits particular attention. During the years of the 5-year plan 150 ASU's were introduced in the republic and the computer pool doubled to 400 machines. There are ASU's and computers in all sectors of the national economy and development of a republic ASU is in progress.

There is still a great deal to do to make automated systems fully match the demands of the times. Many ministries and departments are failing to ensure that computers are commissioned promptly and given a full workload. The question of the creation of shared ASU's frequently comes up against interdepartmental barriers. It would be a very good thing if the Gosplan and ministries and departments were to take urgent measures to accelerate the creation of ASU's and organize their precise and efficient operation.

The intensification of production and scientific activity insistently dictates the need for scientists' efforts, abilities and talents to be utilized more fully and for all reserves of scientific and technical potential to be brought into play. For it is no secret that scientific efforts and material resources are sometimes dissipated in carrying out minor projects of little significance for the national economy and science.

The Republic Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Department of Vaskhnil, ministries and departments must step up their monitoring of the topicality of research and development projects, promptly identify and change their direction in accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress and constantly strengthen the experimental production base of scientific research and design planning organizations. An urgent task in this connection is to improve the mechanism for planning, directing and providing incentives for scientific development projects.

While encouraging the development of fundamental science in every way, it is necessary to display concern for organically combining it with the applied sciences and to accelerate the introduction of scientific discoveries into production.

Here it should always be borne in mind that the success of the scientific and technical revolution and a favorable impact by it on all aspects of the life of society must be ensured through the joint efforts of scientists and all participants in social production. Progress in science and technology requires the constant improvement of the style and methods of economic activity, resolute struggle against inertia and red tape. Real respect for science and the ability and desire to consult and reckon with it.

The problem of cadres and their qualitative composition is an important problem of present-day scientific activity. It is necessary to improve the system of educating the republic's scientists and to raise the criteria applied when selecting people for postgraduate work, awarding academic decrees and titles and grading scientific workers.

An immutable condition for further developing science is the creation in every scientific collective of a really creative atmosphere, an atmosphere of bold questing, fruitful discussion, comradely exactingness and criticism and self-criticism. Party organizations should devote constant attention to the ideological tempering of scientists.

The task for the Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Department of Vaskhnil and scientific establishment and VUZ leaders and party organizations is to ensure a further increase in the effectiveness of scientific research and the speediest introduction of their achievements into production.

The role of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences is growing even more in the light of the new requirements facing the republic's scientists. The Uzbek CP Central Committee thinks highly of its activity, which is being coordinated increasingly fully with the requirements of communist building. We will continue to display constant concern for the development of the academy of sciences as the republic's highest and leading comprehensive scientific organization called upon to make a substantial contribution to the development of Soviet science and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Improving Administration and Economic Management Methods

Comrades: The resolution of the republic's great long-term economic tasks is largely determined by today's successes, improvements in administration in the broadest sense of the word and improvements in the entire economic mechanism.

The 25th party congress spelled out in precise terms the basic principles for improving management. They were developed and concretized in the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's policy speeches on questions of the party's economic strategy. Proceeding from the precepts, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers formulated in their resolutions on improving the economic mechanism a comprehensive system of measures to influence the growth of production efficiency and work quality.

Questions of improving management and planning are constantly at the center of the Uzbek CP Central Committee's attention. A great deal was done during the period under review to concentrate the republic's forces and resources on achieving good end results.

The qualitative composition and structure of the Gosplan apparatus improved and its ties with scientific establishments and party and soviet organs at local level strengthened. These and other measures contributed to a considerable increase in the responsibility borne by planning organs for the scientific soundness of plans and monitoring of their implementation and to an increase in plans' influence on production growth rates.

There was a rise in the scientific standard of adopted decisions and the comprehensiveness and balance of plans and an increase in the significance of the targeted program approach to the resolution of major national economic tasks. Broader scope was opened up for utilizing modern scientific methods, including mathematico-economic methods, and introducing ASU's. The consistently implemented process of proportional siting of production forces promoted the equalization of the development levels of the Karakal-Pakskaya ASSR and the republic's oblasts, cities and rayons.

While noting the increased standard of management and planning activity it should be said that the republic's economic development rates could have been even higher if miscalculations had not occurred in the planning and management of the national economy. To this day a number of ministries and departments set work for the enterprises under their jurisdiction without consideration for fully loading capacities, raising the technical standard of production and improving its organization.

Instances of blatant violations of plan and state discipline and of unjustified downward amendment of plans were still not eliminated. The Uzbek CP Central Committee did not leave the instances unheeded and severely punished those specifically responsible. The measures adopted helped to considerably increase the stability of plans, and the number of enterprises failing to meet their targets declined.

Of course, a great deal more work is still to be done in this direction. It is necessary to finally close all the loopholes exploited by individual leaders who, in the pursuit of a favorable report and undeserved bonuses, undermine the mobilizing role of plans and slacken personal and collective responsibility for the situation in a given sector of social production.

The republic's Gosplan's priority task is to apply more sophisticated planning methods, ensure that the national economic plan and all its sections and parts are balanced and resolutely oppose departmentalist and parochial tendencies. At the same time fuller consideration must be given to the characteristic features and interests of the development of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, oblasts, cities, rayons and sectors of the national economy. The gosplan, ministries, departments and local soviet ispokoms must rely on the initiative of labor collectives to a greater extent in their activity and improve the organization of planning work at every level.

A considerable amount has been done in the republic to improve the organizational structure of management and raise the level of production concentration and specialization.

We have formulated master schemes for the management of sectors of industry providing for the creation of associations, the elimination of superfluous components and a transition to a two- and three-tier structure. There are now 117 associations in our industry. Their numbers almost quadrupled during the 5-year period and the proportion of sold output which they accounted for rose from 12 to 38 percent.

The electronic equipment plant's experience is a graphic example of effective work to improve management. Skillful restructuring of the organizational structure, the introduction of the latest equipment, the centralization of auxiliary and subsidiary functions and the creation of specialization of subsidiaries enabled the plant to fulfill the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule and increase output 160 percent. Eighty percent of the increase was obtained from increasing labor productivity. The return on capital increased 80 percent.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan sector-management schemes will be concretized taking accumulated experience into account in order to complete the formation of associations as the basic financially autonomous component of industry.

The tasks of further boosting the republic's economy arising from the basic directions demand the effective enlistment in production of the rich land, mineral and raw material resources of the virgin land oblasts, the intensification of the targeted program method of planning and the acceleration of the formation of the Karshi and Dzhizak territorial production complexes.

As is known, Uzbekistan is a republic with a high natural population growth. It is predicted that the republic's population will reach 22 million in 1990. There will thus be a need for a considerable increase in the number of jobs and an expansion of training of skilled cadres.

In this connection a question which is urgently arising is that of developing our industray not only in depth but also in breadth and of creating enterprises and subsidiaries in places where labor resources are concentrated. This is an urgent, economically very profitable, long-term matter which in our conditions is of great social significance.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and Republic Government have not left unheeded a single valuable initiative aimed at giving renewed vital impetus to small towns, settlements and rayon centers. The 10th 5-Year Plan saw the creation of 290 subsidiaries and shops employing almost 30,000 people and producing output worth in excess of R300 million.

Party and Soviet organs at local level, the Gosplan, the State Committee on Labor, ministries and departments must continue this work, which is a practical manifestations of economic initiative and ability to look to the future, in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's party, soviet and economic organs have done a great deal to implement the measures envisaged by party and government resolutions on improving the economic mechanism. The economic and social development plans include new indicators. For example, the activity of construction organizations is now asssessed on the basis of the volume of marketable construction output and commissioning of projects. For the first time comprehensive programs for the solution of regional scientific and technical problems have been formulated and reflected in the plan. The social thrust of the plan has been intensified and provision has been made for major measures to improve the people's prosperity.

In the light of the fundamental instructions from the party and government on improving the economic mechanism the range of responsibilities of the republic's planning, financial, banking, supply and other economic organs is being expanded and the demands made of the qualitative standard of their work are being raised.

The Gossnab and ministry and department supply organs should intensify their monitoring of the prompt and high-quality fulfillment of pledges and targets for the supply of products. It is necessary to develop progressive forms and methods of material and technical supply, to struggle for the economical expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel and to bring secondary resources into economic circulation more extensively.

Work to improve the structure of supply management and concentrate functions relating to the provision of material and technical supplies for enterprises and construction projects in a single organ--the republic Gosplan--should also be improved.

In the light of the new tasks involved in improving management, the impact of the finance and credit mechanism on developing production and improving qualitative indicators must be strengthened and more attention must be paid to monitoring the rational utilization of state funds and the observance of financial and payment discipline.

Price-setting organs must seek to increase wholesale prices' stimulating effect on accelerating the assimilation of new articles, improving their quality, making more rational use of local types of raw materials and resources and lowering output prime cost.

The practical implementation of the measures formulated by the party to improve management and planning and the economic mechanism will ensure another powerful upsurge of the republic's economy and a further improvement in the people's well-being.

Comrades! The Central Committee has reported to the congress delegates on what has been done in the republic during the period under review, has revealed and outlined focal national economic problems and has determined the prime tasks facing Uzbekistan's communists and all its working people in the 11th 5-year plan.

It is perfectly clear that the resolution of the tasks set by the party will require from the republic's party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations a resolute improvement in the leadership of all socioeconomic processes and a further improvement in organizational and political work among the masses.

Improving the Efficiency of Ideological and Political Education Work

Comrades! The prospects for Soviet society's economic and social development, the scope of our plans, the scale and complexity of the problems set by life and the general course of events in the world arena demand a further improvement in the effectiveness of ideological work. The party regards working people's communist education as an important front of the struggle for communism.

Our whole life serves as a powerful means of shaping Soviet people's communist consciousness. "...History itself stands in favor of our views, stands in favor of them at every step of reality," Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote. The party's entire experience and the Soviet people's great accomplishments cogently confirm the vitality and correctness of Lenin's remark.

The essence of ideological work at the present stage was determined by the 25th CPSU Congress. It consists of instilling in every Soviet person lofty ideological commitment, a communist attitude toward labor, culture, moral purity and physical fitness and molding an active life stance. The inextricable unity of all these factors is what constitutes the comprehensive approach toward working people's communist education.

In development of the congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a number of resolutions enriching the theory and practice of ideological influence on the masses. The most important of these was the resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." This has been a militant action program for all party, soviet and economic organs, public organizations and ideological institutions.

During the period under review the republic's party organization markedly stepped up its political education work. Party committees have begun to go deeper into it and to exercise more skillful leadership of all means of ideological influence.

The long-term planning of the socioeconomic development of cities, villages and labor collectives, the formulation of comprehensive measures, sociological surveys and the study and generalization of party organizations' experience have become a firm part of the practice of ideological work. Special concern is being shown for ensuring high scientific standards in propaganda and agitation and strengthening their effectiveness, specificity

and connection with life and with the resolution of economic and political tasks and developing their vigorous, attacking nature in every possible way.

The strength of communist conviction is based on the immutable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and on profound study of the CPSU's revolutionary theory and policy. The works of Marx and Engels and a 55-volume complete collected works of V. I. Lenin have been published in the republic in the Uzbek language. The works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands" are a source of invaluable experience of organizing and educating people and creating an atmosphere of universal enthusiasm and tremendous purposefulness.

An important role was played by the international and all-union scientific and theoretical and scientific and practical conferences, the symposiums on problems of internationalism, developed socialism, the national liberation movement and other meetings held in the republic.

Social sciences have been raised to a new level. The republic's scientists are carrying out fundamental research into such topical problems as the further rapprochement of nations and nationalities under the conditions of developed socialism, the peculiarities of experience of socialist building in the Central Asian republics, the development of Uzbekistan's production forces within the unified national economic complex and a number of fundamental questions of Marxist-Leninist theory. Great attention has been paid to further improving the scientific elaboration of problems of communist education.

Social scientists have the task of further improving the quality of scientific research. The role of the Academy of Sciences, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Institute of Party History and VUZ social sciences faculties in this matter must be increased in every possible way.

The Linchpin in forming communist conviction is the Marxist-Leninist education of communists and nonparty people. At the present time, more than 3 million people--about 70 percent of all working people--are studying in the system of party and Komsomol enlightenment, various forms of economic education, schools of communist labor and people's universities. Moreover, in the course of the nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, an extensive network of mass political schools in which 2 million workers, kolkhoz members and employees are studying this fundamental document has been created in the republic.

While noting the undoubted successes in organizing political and economic studies, we must always remember that socialism's strength lies in the masses' conscious creative work and their interested attitude toward the economic and sociopolitical problems of communist building. Therefore, party organizations must be still more resolute in eliminating formalism and a mechanical, critical approach from the practice of political enlightenment and seeking to transform knowledge of revolutionary theory and policy into firm convictions and a guide to action.

An important place in the rich arsenal of ideological influence is occupied by mass agitation work and lecture propaganda. Today, 270,000 people who deliver reports and political briefings and agitation workers, more than 6,500 party committee lecturers and 135,000 members of the Znaniye Society are carrying the party's word to the working people.

The further strengthening of political work at the population's place of residence, in remote areas, in newly created collectives and in sectors of the services sphere must be a subject of special concern to party organizations. More attention must be paid to individual work with people and wider use must be made of visual agitation. The Leninist tradition of constant compulsory participation by leading cadres in working people's political education must continue to be developed.

Soviet people's communist consciousness is displayed above all in their production activeness. This is promoted by purposeful labor education work. Socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor are an effective means of merging political and labor education.

At the present time, about 4 million people, or 93 percnet of all working people in the republic, are taking part in competition. More than 350 enterprises, more than 11,000 shops and 35,000 teams have been awarded the title of collective of communist labor.

Valuable initiatives and enterprises and competition under the slogans of "work without laggards," "two 5-year plans in the time alloted for one," "let's construct ahead of schedule, start up ahead of schedule" and "a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress," have gained wide scope. More than 1,300 enterprises and organizations, more than 25,000 shops, sectors, teams and livestock units and about 450,000 leading workers in the republic reported the early fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

Honor and glory to the leading production workers and innovators, the winners of socialist competition, ardent patriots of the land of the soviets!

Socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor must continue to be developed and improved. The inspiring slogan of socialist competition in the 11th 5-Year Plan--"Improve Production Efficiency and Work Quality in the Name of Further Increasing Soviet People's Well-Being"--must be embodied in a detailed program of activity by party, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs.

Along with the active support for leading production workers and innovators, stricter measures must be taken against those who work unconscientiously, violate discipline and produce defective goods. The unswerving observance of labor discipline and the struggle against absenteeism and cadre turnover, as the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution demands, are a pressing necessity.

It is well known that the success of the fulfillment of all our plans is resolved in the labor collective. Our republic has many collectives that participate in a state-minded fashion in all affairs and teach people to work selflessly and with maximum effort and to be faithful to the noble principles of collectivism and mutual assistance and active builders of communism.

The character of the Soviet person--the builder of a new life--is molded in everyday creative labor. And nothing so elates the individual as an active life stance, conscientious work, a conscious attitude toward his social duty and high standards of behavior. It is the aim and task of moral education to instill such a stance.

During the period under review, questions connected with inculcating high spiritual and moral qualities in people loomed large in the work of the republic's party organization.

The experience of many collectives and entire cities struggling for a communist attitude toward labor, high standards and exemplary public order deserves every possible support and wide dissemination. A great deal of work in this direction is being carried out in Tashkent, the republic's capital, a city of glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, a city of courage, friendship and fraternity.

As was noted at the 25th party congress, the higher our society climbs in its development, the more intolerable become the deviations from socialist moral norms that are still encountered. Acquisitiveness, bribery, private property tendencies, hooliganism, bureaucracy and indifference toward people run counter to the very essence of our system. We must use every means of ideological influence and the force of the Soviet laws to resolutely combat morals that are alien to us.

Labor, social activity, leisure, family and domestic relationships and all spheres of our life must be determined by communist moral content. The further boosting of the economy, the development of social relations and people's education are crucially dependent on this.

Comrades! Working people's patriotic and international education has been and remains a subject of constant concern for party organizations. Representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities live and work together as a united family in the republic, and all centers of population and labor collective are multinational. This is a vivid embodiment of the nature of the historic new community of people that has taken shape in our country and whose name is the Soviet people.

The study of the Russian language--the language of international communication among Soviet people--is a powerful means of inculcating internationalism and an important factor in the rapproachement among nations and nationalities. The all-union scientific and practical conference, "The Russian Language Is the Language of the Friendship and Fraternity Among the USSR's Peoples," held in Tashkent, made a valuable collective contribution to resolving the tasks of further improving methods of teaching and studying the Russian language.

It is the direct duty of party organizations to seek to ensure that all the republic's working people have a profound mastery of the Russian language. Study of it is not just the road to the heights of science, technology, culture and art, but also an urgent vital need, a most important economic and political task and a guarantee of further successes in all ideological work.

We must continue to mold in every Soviet person a sense of pride in our socialist homeland and of inviolable fraternal friendship among the USSR's peoples and to instill respect for national dignity and national culture and implacability toward any manifestations of nationalism.

The military-patriotic education of working people, especially young people, is inextricably and organically bound up with their international education. Using the revolutionary, labor and combat traditions of the party and the people, it is necessary to inculcate in young men and women unquenchable love for the motherland, ideological steadfastness and conviction, implacability toward bourgeois ideology and readiness for exploits in the name of defending socialism's gains. Great tasks face DOSAAF in this field.

Profound respect for frontline soldiers' martial exploits and concern for war veterans and the families of the fallen are a lofty moral duty and an important means of education. It is the moral duty of local organs of power and all citizens and a law of our life to surround veterans and the families of the fallen with concern and consideration and to help them in everyday affairs.

The working people of Uzbekistan and of the whole country are rightly proud of our glorious army and regard service in it as their honorable duty. The communist party does everything possible to steadily strengthen the country's defense capability and shows constant concern for increasing the might of the Soviet Armed Forces and their readiness to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggressor.

The servicemen of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District, who have glorious combat traditions, reliably protect our motherland's southern borders.

On behalf of our congress and on behalf of the republic's communists and all its working people, allow me, dear comrades, to convey wholehearted greetings to the servicemen of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District and to wish them new successes in combat and political training and in their martial labor for the good of our socialist homeland and in the name of peace and the peoples' security!

Physical culture and sports play an important role in the harmonious development of working people, especially young people. Our physical culture movement has grown markedly of late and is now more than 5 million strong. Uzbekistan's sportsmen demonstrate their skill at the USSR peoples' Spartakiads, the Olympic games and other all-union and international competitions.

At the same time, many enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and educational establishments fail to show everyday concern for the mass development of physical culture work. It is the task of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic organs and the republic's committee for physical culture and sport to take resolute measures to further develop the mass physical culture movement. While strengthening the material base, it is necessary to seek to improve our sportsmen's skill and to extensively develop all types of sport.

In the period under review, general education schools continued to be developed and improved in the republic. We now have about 9,500 schools in which over 4 million pupils are studying. The material and textbook base of public education has strengthened. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, schools for almost 800,000 pupils were built.

The overwhelming majority of teaching collectives achieve good results in training and educating students. Graduates acquire profound, firm knowledge and are distinguished by high moral qualities, industry and ideological maturity.

In recent years, effective methods for the labor education and training of schoolchildren have taken shape. Production training has been introduced in 2,782 general education schools. Some 4,140 pupil production teams and 300 interschool production training combines have been created. These are progressive forms for training young people for labor and must be developed by every means.

Vocational and technical education is being increasingly developed in the republic. In the last 5 years alone, 215 new colleges were created. In the last 5-year period, over 500,000 college graduates went to work in production, or as many as were trained in the eighth and ninth 5-year plans put together.

While assessing at their worth the successes achieved in training and educating the rising generation, we must admit that shortcomings and omissions have not been definitively overcome in this crucial sector of work. Individual schools and vocational and technical colleges are not coping fully with the task of young people's harmonious development. Not all pupils have a firm knowledge of the foundations of science. Work skills and respect for workers' trades have not been molded in some of them.

Party organizations, the Ministry of Education, the Republic State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and their local organs have the task of improving the educational process by every means, introducing modern teaching methods more extensively, and of increasing the effectiveness of the educational function of schools and vocational and technical colleges.

To improve the education of the rising generation, it is essential to strength ties between the family, the school and the public and to step up labor collectives' patronage of educational establishments. Party organizations and Soviet organs must display daily concern for teacher cadres and the authority of the teacher, mentor and foreman and create conditions for their creative labor.

Higher and secondary specialized education was further developed in the republic. The network of VUZes and their branches and general technical faculties expanded and 35 new secondary specialized educational establishments were opened. There are now over 0.5 million people studying 437 specialties in 43 VUZes and 222 technical colleges. During the 5-year plan, about 500,000 diploma-standard specialists were trained.

Many of our institutes have become real scientific training centers in which the training of highly qualified young specialists is organically combined with their ideological education. However, it is far from everywhere that the comprehensive solution of the tasks facing higher education has been ensured, and poor use is still being made of the potential of the system of extramural and evening study.

Party committees, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and VUZes and technical college leaders and party organizations must seek more consistently unity between the students' vocational training and Marxist-Leninist training and increase the responsibility borne by the professorial and teaching staff for young people's training and education. The planning of the training, placement and use of specialists requires all-round improvement.

The Communist Party assesses highly the activity of the mass information and propaganda media. Some 281 newspapers and 33 journal-type publications are printed in Uzbekistan in a total of 10 million copies. Almost the entire population of the republic views four television programs, two central television and two republican programs. Republican radio broadcasts are transmitted in six languages of the peoples of the USSR. Some 10

publishing houses produce over 35 million books a year. The first edition of the 14-volume Uzbek Soviet encyclopedia has been produced to a high standard of scholarship and printing.

The republic's mass information media have begun to show Soviet people's great achievements more graphically, to cover party organizations' organizational and political work in greater depth and to reveal the experience of leading production workers and the best labor collectives. They are boldly revealing shortcomings and are seeking to eliminate them.

The press' great potential also determines the high degree of exactingness displayed toward it. Press, television and radio items sometimes suffer from a superficial approach to the coverage of very important events. They are frequently overburdened with general phrases and lack depth of content.

The task of the Central Committee, party committees, newspaper and journal editorial offices and the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting is to improve the work of the mass information media and to make full use of them to mobilize the working people to achieve new successes in economic and cultural building. Promoting the development of principled, constructive criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to resolutely foil attempts to display a merely formal attitude toward shortcomings revealed by the press.

The Uzbek SSR renders a great deal of aid to many developing states in boosting their economy and culture and in training specialists.

Every year over 150,000 foreign tourists visit the republic. Our scientists, lecturers, various tourist groups and delegations travel to foreign countries. Uzbekistan constantly takes an active part in many events held by the USSR abroad.

It is essential to continue to increase the forcefulness of foreign policy propaganda and it should be more efficient and accessible and filled with specific facts. The falsity and slander of the bourgeois falsifiers must be exposed and the people of the planet must be told the truth about the Soviet way of life. We must counter the intrigues of our ideological enemies with the unswerving cohesion and mighty ideological unity of our ranks and the profound conviction and political vigilance of each of the republic's workers.

The success of educational work, as is well known, is determined by the standard of training of ideological cadres. The republic has a large army of enthusiasts who, stinting neither their efforts nor their time, are bringing the inspiring word of Lenin's party to the masses.

Party organizations must display constant concern to ensure that every ideological worker has an acutely developed class and political sensibility and a lofty sense of duty. He is called upon to improve the quality and effectiveness of his activity, to improve its forms and methods, to create a healthy moral atmosphere by his entire behavior, to learn to speak in simple, comprehensible language with people and to strive for persuasiveness in his arguments.

Comrades! An important role in shaping the Soviet person's world outlook and his moral convictions and spiritual standard belongs to literature and art. The republic's masters of culture have begun to investigate in greater depth the processes of the people's life and have enriched the spiritual treasure house of society with new highly artistic works. It is pleasing that creative workers have begun to turn increasingly frequently to complex genres and large-scale forms.

A characteristic feature of their artistic creativity is its party spirit, popular essence and in-depth investigation of the most complex sociopsychological problems of the present day. The friendship of the peoples, Soviet people's internationalism, patriotism and high degree of morality and the powerful impressiveness of communist building are revealed in an inspired manner.

The creative assimilation of the spiritual wealth of Russian and world classics and of progressive multinational Soviet culture and the constantly developing process of the mutual influence and enrichment of the fraternal cultures are an eternally living source of the flowering of our literature and art. This is served well by translations and publications in the Uzbek language of works of Russian and other literatures, the Soviet republics' reciprocal 10-day festivals of art, guest appearances by artistic collectives, exhibitions, creative contests and the now traditional international movie festivals and seminars of writers from Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The successes in developing literature and art in the republic are undoubted and against their background it is particularly important to highlight the weak spots in creative activity and to find ways to resolve the tasks of further improving the ideological and artistic standard of the works which are created. The lives of our society and our people is multifaceted and filled with rich content, graphic feelings, lofty aspirations and noble impulses. Soviet people want art and literature to invade life boldly and actively, to reveal the richness of the Soviet way of life and the spiritual world of our contemporary--the hero of the new era--and to help him live, labor and create. And to be equal to these tasks, the writer, artist, composer, actor or worker in any form of art must master Marxist-Leninist science and be steadily guided by it in his activity.

The close ties and friendship between artistic and production collectives, the creative unions' patronage over plants and factories, construction sites and farms and the energetic participation of masters of art in the development of mass amateur artistic activity and the working people's esthetic education deserve every approval.

For the further development of creative work, it is important to generalize accumulated experience and analyze scientifically the basic trends and avenues of modern literature and art. It is essential to increase the role of literary and artistic criticism here. It is necessary to continue to improve the work of the creative unions and to seek to ensure that the entire atmosphere of their life promotes the creation of an atmosphere of high responsibility among the artistic intelligentsia, the growth of exactingness toward each other's creative work and good will.

The influx of young talents into literature and art and the improvement of their work's ideological and artistic standard has been a remarkable phenomenon of recent years. The creative unions' most important task is to display real concern for the future of our socialist culture and the augmentation of its richness.

Art belongs to the people. This wise precept of Lenin requires that every highly artistic work is accessible to the broad people's masses, becomes their property and enriches people ethically, morally and esthetically. The force of party leadership lies in the ability to enthrall the artist with the noble task of serving the people and make him an active participant in communist creativity.

In a few days' time, the 26th CPSU Congress opens in Moscow. The duty of party organizations and all ideological workers is to bring the party congress materials and decisions to the awareness and heart of each communist and every worker in the republic and to create the most favorable conditions for the unconditional fulfillment of the impressive economic and social development plans in the eighties.

Ideological work is the business of the entire party. All communists are responsible for people's spiritual life and for exerting an ideological influence among the masses. This is Lenin's tradition and we must develop and augment it in every way.

Party Leadership Must Be Equal to New Requirements

Comrades! For the republican party organization, the period under review was characterized by the further improvement of the style and methods of party work and the improvement of its standard in accordance with the increased tasks of communist building.

Back at the dawn of Soviet power, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, defining the role and place of the ruling party in building the new society, stressed: "...It is precisely to execute our revolutionary tasks and precisely to ensure that these tasks do not remain a utopia

or an artless desire but are effectively transformed into reality and implemented immediately--it is precisely to this end that we must now set as our first, immediate and main task the practicality and efficiency of organizational work."

Throughout its history, our party has worthily maintained its loyalty to Lenin's behests.

The 25th CPSU Congress decisions, Central Committee resolutions and principled propositions and practical recommendations voiced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on questions of party building have armed the Uzbek CP with scientifically substantiated, precise guidelines for improving all its organizational and political activity.

Since the 19th congress, the republic's communist party has become stronger, more experienced and tempered. It has increased by 116,000 members and there are now 570,000 communists, or every 10th worker, in its ranks. Over 30 percent of communists are workers, 19 percent kolkhoz members and about 35 percent representatives of the intelligentsia.

The republic's communist party is constantly being swelled with fresh forces from among people who have merited the trust of the collective and shown themselves to be active in production and public life. In the period under review, over 52 percent of those admitted as CPSU candidate members were representatives of the working class, over 20 percent kolkhoz members and about 24 percent representatives of the intelligentsia.

Over 80 percent of those admitted to the party are employed in material production. The growth of the party's ranks predominantly from among young people has become a steady trend. Komsomol members comprise over 72 percent of those entering the party.

Taking into account the great part played by women in the life of Soviet society, party organizations are paying unremitting attention to the admission of leading working women to the party. They account for over one-third of those entering the party. The Uzbek CP is being swelled with working people of all nationalities.

Regulating the growth of their ranks, party organizations must not force the admission of new members. Fuller account must be taken of the changes taking place in the social structure of the population, the specific features of labor collectives and the need to increase party influence on all spheres of the national economy and culture.

The main point is that the ranks of party organizations must be increased from among leading, ideologically convinced, politically aware, authoritative workers and kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia capable of honorably bearing the lofty title of member of the CPSU.

The rapid growth of production forces and the change in the proportions of the national economy are resulting in corresponding changes in the structure of the republic's party organization. It now has 12 obkoms, 26 gorkoms, 161 raykoms, 18,402 primary organizations, 21,540 shop organizations and 15,096 party groups. The improvement of the structure of party organizations has had a positive effect on the resolution of socioeconomic development tasks.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have improved their leadership of primary party organizations in every way and have sought to ensure that, in accordance with the requirements of the time, they skillfully combine political and economic, organizational and ideological work.

In the period under review, production associations were created in the republic. This required the definition of an expedient structure for their party organizations and help in explaining the features of their work under the new conditions. Where the interests of the matter require it, expanded party committees and councils of party organization secretaries have been created.

Purposeful work was done to strengthen the composition of party group organizers and shop and primary party organization committee and bureau secretaries and members. Over 150,000 of the most authoritative communists are now working in these components. They are good organizers, people with a high sense of duty enjoying enormous respect and authority in the labor collectives.

The 25th CPSU Congress' course toward increasing the combat capability of primary party organizations enables them to show themselves most fully as the politial nucleus of labor collectives and to actively pursue the party's policy, work creatively and always head the masses.

The 10th 5-Year Plan showed that the republic's party organizations have been enriched with valuable experience and are doing a large amount of quality work in all sectors of economic and cultural development. They ensure that communists play a vanguard role in production and direct and coordinate the efforts of trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs.

It is necessary to raise the role and increase the responsibility of primary party organizations for the fulfillment of state plans and targets and for working people's communist education and to render them effective aid in this. Party organizations have the task of maintaining a creative atmosphere in collectives and prompting people to display initiative, to work well and with all their might and to struggle resolutely against shortcomings.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been and remain the Uzbek CP Central Committee's reliable bulwark in implementing party policy decisions. Their activity in the period under review deserves a high assessment and we rightly take pride in our party committees.

They constantly look to the intensive development of production forces, study in depth new opportunities for the growth of social production efficiency, reveal reserves knowledgeably, use the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced practice and raise urgent questions of science, culture and party building. The party committees have persistently mastered a Leninist style of work and through the primary party organizations have exerted daily specific influence on labor collectives, skillfully applied forms of party work tested by life and supplemented them with new experience.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms take a long-term view, analyze the state of affairs comprehensively and in depth, generalize practice, assess the results of work objectively and self-critically and draw correct conclusions from omissions and shortcomings.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee has honed the style of its activity with great persistence and in a planned way and has improved the methods of its leadership of economic and cultural building and party, soviet and public organizations. We have had and still have an example from whom to learn. The CPSU Central Committee is for us a model of a creative, Leninist work style, an example of exceptional efficiency and strict scientific leadership of the party, the state, society and communist building. Its wisdom, boldness, innovativeness, Leninist foresight and purposeful activity have won it unshakable authority and magnetic attraction among the communists and all Soviet people.

Unswervingly following a Leninist work style means systematically improving the organizational and political activity of party organizations and treating the entire business of leadership and management primarily as a science and art which must be mastered continuously, comprehensively and thoroughly.

The entire activity of the Uzbek CP Central Committee was aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Special attention was paid to the tasks on which the development of production forces and the working people's well-being depend. The Central Committee examined all questions of socioeconomic development. The Central Committee regularly discussed reports from party committees, ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations. This was an essential and useful measure and helped to reveal promptly positive experience and shortcomings and improve the state of affairs in various sectors of the economy and people's education. This practice must be continued, seeking to ensure that every report has not a partial but a republic-wide significance and helps to fulfill successfully the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Central Committee regularly informed the republic's party committees, primary party organizations and working people of its work. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have done a great deal to improve the organization of party information and increase its significance as an instrument of party leadership and means of education and control. More

attention has begun to be paid to the study, generalization and dissemination of advanced experience.

We must base the further improvement of the style and methods of party leadership on Lenin's great heritage and the very rich experience of the CPSU and its Central Committee.

Daily practice proves most convincingly that the effectiveness of party work depends directly on how purposefully and profoundly the party committee, the party organization concerns itself with the monitoring and verification of the execution of adopted decisions.

Close attention to the organization of this work has always been characteristic of our party. At the present stage of communist building these questions are in a category of special importance. Today the state of monitoring and verification is a daily yardstick of the effectiveness and qu lity of the work of party committees, their apparatus and every party worker.

In the period under review effective measures were carried out to consolidate party and state discipline. A large part here is played by party commissions, whose functions have been considerably expanded. They actively help party committees to monitor the fulfillment of party directives and resolutions from local party organizations and the communists' observance of statutory requirements.

It is necessary to continue to improve the organization of monitoring and execution of decisions and to remember always that this is a unified process of organizational-political work. It must cover all aspects of economic and social activity.

The content of primary party organizations' work in implementing the right to monitor the administration's activity has been considerably enriched. However, in some party organizations monitoring remains a weak spot. As a result repeated decisions are taken on one and the same question. Frequently all monitoring is reduced to recording faits accomplis and revealing shortcomings. There's no denying that omissions and mistakes must be exposed. Yet this alone is not enough. Good, effective verification of the execution of decisions should allow no malfunctions, its mechanism must work promptly and smoothly. That is why we must consolidate xecutive discipline and organization by every means and seek to ensure that adopted decisions are fulfilled within strictly prescribed deadlines.

Thoughtful, expeditious work with documents is an indicator of a high degree of efficiency and culture in a party committee's activity. In recent years the flow of documents in party Central Committee, obkom, gorkom and raykom apparatuses has improved appreciably. This work is closely linked with the consolidation of party and state discipline and the enhancement of cadres' personal responsibility. It must continue to be improved.

The precongress report and election campaign was a real school for educating the communists. It has demonstrated with new force the indestructible unity of the party ranks and the warm approval of the communists and all republic's working people for the party's domestic and foreign policy and the activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

During the reports and elections intraparty democracy and criticism and self-criticism were further developed. In socialist society criticism and self-criticism serves as an instrument of creativity, an accelerator for our progress. Criticism must be objective, comradely and constructive. The Uzbek CP Central Committee, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms have examined all the requests and critical remarks voiced by communists during the report and election party meetings and conferences. It is essential to monitor their implementation more strictly.

We get from working people's letters many proposals aimed at improving the work of party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations and valuable information on the state of affairs locally. These truly human documents reflect Soviet people's breadth of vision, the maturity of their arguments and their active life stance.

Working people's letters are a very important means of party liaison with the masses. Assessing highly the working people's trust, party committees are called upon to examine attentively questions which are raised, eliminate shortcomings and improve matters.

In the period under review the Uzbek CP Central Committee ensured the steady observance of the Leninist principle of collective leaderships. The holding of plenums and sessions of the Central Committee Bureau, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations' meetings within the prescribed deadlines became the rule and the norm for party organs' activity.

During this time 19 Central Committee plenums and 30 meetings of the party and party and economic aktiv were held. The Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat worked enthusiastically and efficiently and 143 Bureau sessions and 115 Secretariat sessions were held. The role of the Secretariat and Central Committee departments in organizing the fulfillment of decisions and stepping up monitoring of their execution was increased.

In their organizational and political activity party committees and bureaus relied extensively on the elected aktiv and constantly enlisted it not only in the elaboration and adoption of collective decisions but also in the organization of their execution. The staff of the elected party organs of the oblast, city, rayon and primary party organizations is steadily expanding. Every fourth communist is now in elected party work.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, the demands made of the selection, placement and education of cadres are filled with new content. In work with cadres the Uzbek CP Central Committee has always been guided by fundamental Leninist principles, by the decisions of the party and its Central Committee, and by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The shaping of cadres is not a one-year matter but a continuous process. The republic has highly qualified cadres in all spheres of activity. Our potential is improving and strengthening the composition of leading cadres is truly inexhaustible.

All obkom secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen now have higher education. Over 70 percent of them are national economy specialists. The qualitative composition of gorkom and raykom first secretaries and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen has improved.

Competence and a high professional standard are characteristic of the leading economic management personnel. Some 92 percent of ministry and department leaders are specialists in their relevant fields. The composition of industrial and agricultural leaders is improving with every passing year. In 5 years the number of specialists among the leaders of industrial, transportation, communication and construction enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes rose 20 percent.

Positive changes have taken place in the composition of middle-echelon cadres. Three out of every four workers in this category at enterprises are specialists with higher and secondary education. Their numbers have doubled in agriculture. In the past 2 years alone 4,500 agronomists, animal specialists and other specialists have been sent to take up posts as team leaders and stockraising unit chiefs.

While actively pursuing the line of strengthening leading cadres with specialists, the Uzbek CP Central Committee at the same time is not slackening the attention paid to promoting workers and kolkhoz members. These have been elected to the bureaus of all obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms. More than 70,000 representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry are members of party committees or people's deputies. This promotes their further involvement in public life and helps them to gain a good political tempering and to acquire organizational skills.

An important task for the republic's party organizations is the further extensive involvement of women in administering economic and social affairs. Nowadays in Uzbekistan 33 percent of engineers, 57 percent of doctors and more than 45 percent of teachers are women. More than 45,000 women have been elected people's deputies. And 28 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries are women.

A considerable number of women in our republic work as ministers, leaders of republic departments and their deputies and thousands head primary party organizations, enterprises, farms, institutions, shops, teams and livestock units. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must continue to extensively promote women to leading posts.

The principled line of correctly combining older people's experience with young working people's energy is strictly observed in the republic party organization. While boldly promoting young people, party committees display a solicitous attitude toward leaders with many years' service who work enterprisingly and creatively and make a weighty contribution to resolving the tasks that face us.

The composition of cadres in the republic's party organization is becoming increasingly stable. Leading cadres are working confidently and with initiative, they are trusted and supported, and all the conditions are created for them to reveal their capabilities and gifts. The overwhelming majority of our leaders are notable for their modesty, simplicity and sensitive attitude toward working people.

The healthy atmosphere that has been established in party organizations prompts people to work creatively, enterprisingly and with maximum effort. This increases their responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

At the same time it must be admitted that not all party committees are yet requiring high performance from their cadres and some are tolerating the fact that certain leaders fail to cope with their work, lag behind life, do not study and show indiscipline and irresponsibility. Such leaders must be replaced by energetic, creatively thinking, enterprising comrades who enjoy the working people's trust.

A leader of any rank today must have a keen sense of the new, realistically analyze the processes of socioeconomic development, make skillful use of available reserves and potential and perceive the long term. And of course, a leader must be straightforward and truthful, simple and modest. Those very important qualities are, as it were, a password to trust and respect. Where they are lacking, there is no real leader.

Cadre policy requires well-planned organization and a definite system for selecting, training, educating and creating an effective reserve of cadres. The Central Committee has paid great attention to these questions. During the period under review 600 people graduated from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and the Tashkent Higher Party School. Almost 35 percent of party and soviet organ leaders now have party political education as well as specialized education.

Republic seminars of gorkom, raykom and primary party organization secretaries, studies at all-union, interrepublic and interoblast courses for improving qualifications and other measures are proving their worth. Prime attention must continue to be paid to the retraining of cadres.

Questions of further improving the standard of leadership of SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES occupy an important place in party committees' work. The republic's party organizations show constant concern for improving the composition of soviet organ deputies and cadres. More than 90 percent of local soviet deputies make higher or secondary education and two-thirds of them are workers and kolkhoz members.

The new USSR Constitution has raised still higher the role and significance of the soviets, soviet organs and public organizations. The adoption of the Uzbek SSR Constitution, and also the laws endowing the soviets and deputies with new, wider powers, is an important stage in socialist democracy's development.

Party organizations' task is to continue to ensure active participation by the soviets in resolving questions of economic and cultural building and in the struggle to implement a broad program for improving Soviet people's life.

Work is consistently carried out in the republic to IMPROVE LEGISLATION AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN SOCIALIST LEGALITY AND LAW AND ORDER. There must be no slackening of the attention paid to these questions in the future and an atmosphere of intolerance of any antisocial phenomena must be created. The prosecutor's office, the courts, the militia,

the public at large and the volunteer people's militia detachments are called upon to increase the effectiveness of crime prevention and to step up the struggle against antipodes of our morality in every possible way.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's remark that the party expects administrative organs to show still greater initiative, principlemindedness and implacability in combating any violations of law and order must be an order for everyone guarding the Soviet laws and protecting the working people's tranquillity and dignity.

The work of the republic's TRADE UNIONS is improving still further. They are an authoritative public organization and the one with the biggest mass membership, uniting 5.23 million people. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev formulated trade unions' tasks with the utmost precision: "Concern for developing the national economy and boosting production and concern for working people's rights and interests and their working and living conditions--that is trade unions' dual task. It is a dual task because the growth and qualitative improvement of the economy is the direct and correct way to improve the living conditions of the working person, his family and all citizens."

Concern for creating stable labor collectives, reducing cadre turnover and strengthening discipline, the leadership of socialist competition, the introduction of the experience of leading collectives and the best production workers, participation in production management and the struggle for efficiency and quality--all this constitutes both the right and the duty of trade union organizations.

The period under review was characterized by the strengthening of party leadership of the KOMSOMOL--the communist party's militant assistant and reliable reserve. The Komsomol has 2.65 million young men and women in its ranks. Uzbekistan's orderbearing Komsomol has many glorious deeds to its credit. Patronage of the most important construction projects of the 5-year plan, universal basic machine operator training, the growing of big cotton and corn harvests, participation in constructing the Baykal-Amur Railroad and implementing the party's program for developing the agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone, selfless work in all sectors of economic and cultural building--all this embodies not just the labor but the ardent hearts of our wonderful young people.

We are proud of our young people, we trust them and we call on them to scale new heights of communist building, to educate the younger generation in the spirit of communism, to hold in it a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and an active life stance and to instill a desire to live and work in the spirit of the heroic traditions of Lenin's party and the Soviet people.

Party organizations must persistently seek to strengthen the effectiveness of the work of PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGANS, to give them more support and to focus the attention of people's control workers on the questions of prime importance for fulfilling party and government decisions.

The large-scale tasks the republic must resolve in the 11th 5-Year Plan will require a further improvement in the standard of party leadership of the economy and culture and of people's education, an improvement in work among the masses and the elimination of everything hampering successful progress. All party organizational and ideological education work is called upon to promote this. The constant improvement and perfection of this work is the main task of the Uzbek Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations.

Comrade delegates!

On behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, I have reported to you about its activity during the period under review. The analysis of the republic party organization's multifaceted activity over the past 5 years will certainly be supplemented in the delegates' speeches and pluses and minuses in its activity will be noted. But I think we have every reason to conclude that the Uzbek CP Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations have done a great deal in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress, the 19th Uzbek CP Congress and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

During the period under review we made great headway in the fundamental, main, determining thing--developing the national economy, improving the style and methods of organizational and political work and implementing a majestic program of communist building.

But complacency is alien to us. We firmly remember Lenin's behest: Do not rest on your laurels, go further without fail, achieve more without fail.

The republic's working people have embarked on the new decade with good indicators. They have created the prerequisite conditions for the successful resolution of the still more complex and responsible tasks that the 26th CPSU Congress will define.

Majestic new prospects are opening up before Uzbekistan. The implementation of them depends on inspired labor by each of us, on our self-discipline and composure, on our ability to organize matters with Leninist precision, to increase still further the labor and political activeness of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, and to mobilize the masses to struggle to implement the party's majestic plans.

The decisions our congress will take will be an effective means of advancing successfully along this glorious path. It is a matter of our honor, our sacred obligation and our patriotic and international duty to fulfill them.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that Soviet Uzbekistan's Communists and all its working people will always follow our party's Leninist general course. They will continue to live, work and struggle in Leninist, communist fashion and tirelessly strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might and the friendship and fraternity among the USSR's peoples and will devote all their strength, knowledge and energy to implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Long live the CPSU--the intellect, honor and conscience of our era!

Long may our great motherland--the beacon of friendship and fraternity among the peoples --live and flourish!

Long live Marxism-Leninism--the immortal, all-conquering teaching!

Long live communism!

(COMRADE SH. R. RASHIDOV'S REPORT WAS HEARD WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE.)

Concluding Address

LD181327 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 2

[Text of "Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov's concluding speech" at the 5 Feb session of the 20th Uzbek CP Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The 20th Uzbek CP Congress is ending its work. We have discussed the reports of the republic party organization's Central Committee and Auditing Commission and the report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

We can observe with great satisfaction that discussion of these questions has been exceptionally active and fruitful. Forty people have spoken in the debates on the reports, including workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the intelligentsia and party, soviet and economic workers.

All who spoke on behalf of the communists who elected them and on behalf of the republic's working people, wholly and completely approved and unanimously supported the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the plans

for ambitious achievements in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and highly appraised the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of modern times, loyal Marxist-Leninist, and tireless fighter for peace, communism and people's happiness, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Our congress has convincingly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the republic's party organization, its close cohesion around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, and its unshakable loyalty to the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

All comrades who spoke made a principled and party-minded analysis of the work done in the period under review, appraised the successes achieved by the republic in the 10th 5-Year Plan, generalized everything of the best that practical work has brought us, revealed shortcomings, omissions and weak points on the basis of criticism and self-criticism and indicated ways of further improving activity in all sectors of party, economic and cultural building.

A profound approach to topical problems, a sincere interest in improving matters and an ardent desire to go further and achieve more could be clearly felt in every speech. All the suggestions and remarks voiced by delegates will be thoroughly studied and taken into account by the Uzbek CP's new Central Committee.

The businesslike and constructive nature of the debates showed graphically the atmosphere, which has become firmly established in the party, of mutual exactingness, Bolshevist principle, good will and high sense of responsibility for assigned sector of work.

I think I am voicing the general opinion when I say that the 20th Uzbek CP Congress has worked well. We have outlined a concrete program for the further development of all sectors of the republic's national economy and culture. Work has already begun on its implementation. During the nationwide competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, the republic's urban and rural workers are constantly achieving new successes. The reports received by the congress on the labor victories in the shock labor vigil of the 11th 5-Year Plan are vivid evidence of this. Consolidating these successes and directing the political and labor enthusiasm of the masses toward resolving specific tasks means ensuring a good beginning for the new 5-year period.

An indispensable condition for the successful implementation of the plans outlined by the party will be the fulfillment of the 1981 targets. Meetings of the party economic aktiv of workers in the republic's industry, transportation, communications and construction has recently been held. Socialist pledges for the current year were discussed and adopted at them. Tomorrow a republican gathering of agricultural workers will be held, which will outline new targets in the production and procurement of all types of agricultural and livestock products. The successful fulfillment of these pledges will also be a fitting response to the decisions of our congress and will be an important condition for implementing the majestic program of communist creation which the 26th CPSU Congress will adopt.

There is much for workers in industry to do this year--the volume of industrial production must increase by R800 million.

As before the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress will develop at a high rate: the power, chemical, metallurgical and machine-building industries. The acceleration of work on modernizing enterprises, raising their standard of technical equipment, and improving technology and product quality must produce a great economic saving.

The output of consumer goods must be sharply increased. Production of Group B goods must increase by 6-7 percent in the year. Output of cotton fabrics, carpets and carpet goods will increase 40 percent, and of footwear and knitted goods, 20 percent in comparison with last year. It is planned to produce considerably more food products than last year.

Special attention will be paid to improving the quality and technical standard of products. It is planned to recommend over 500 articles for the state sign of quality.

The growth in the volume of capital investment is a graphic demonstration of the party's and government's concern for the further development of the republic's production forces. In the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan about R6 billion are to be assimilated. Among the year's startup construction projects are such major installations as the 10th power unit at the Syrdaryinskaya GRES and the 12th unit at the Navoiyskaya GRES, an ammonia shop at the Fergan nitrogen fertilizer plant and a sulfuric acid shop at the Almalyk chemical plant, and new capacities at the Bekabad V. I. Lenin metallurgical combine. Modernization and extension of the capacities at the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine will be continued on a large scale.

It is very important to ensure the timely commissioning of capacities in the light and food industry. This year the new shops at the Andizhan, Burkhara and Tashkent textile combines and at 14 of their branches, the second stage of the Pap nonwoven fabrics factory, the Dzhizak cotton spinning factory and others must all start production. A number of installations in the cotton ginning, local, furniture and food industries are to be commissioned.

Construction workers in the water resources sphere have a strenuous plan. About 100,000 hectares of new lands are to be opened up and the construction of the Tuyamuyunskoye, Ferganskoye, Talimardzhanskoye and Gissarakskoye reservoirs and the hydroelectric station on the Andizhanskoye reservoir are to be completed. A great amount of work must be implemented in connection with the imminent water scarcity. It is necessary to construct many livestock raising complexes and poultry factories.

Construction of housing and cultural and consumer establishments will continue to proceed rapidly. From all sources of finance it is planned to commission almost 6 million square meters of housing, schools with over 150,000 places, kindergartens and creches with 52,000 places and a number of major health care, cultural and consumer establishments over the year.

Agricultural workers have begun the year with great enthusiasm. The main precept of the republic's fieldworkers is to sell to the state not less than 5.9 million tons of cotton. As previously, production of "white gold" on an ever-increasing scale is our prime patriotic and international duty.

The struggle for a big cotton crop in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is in full swing. The foundation of the future harvest is being laid now and every winter day must contribute to it. The very busy sowing season is approaching and we must prepare for it comprehensively and thoroughly. In a word, the rural workers do not, and cannot, have any interruption in their work.

We must make great advances in other sectors of agriculture. We must produce 3 million tons of grain, 6 million tons of fruit and vegetables, about 600,000 tons of meat, 2,325,000 tons of milk, 1.8 billion eggs, almost 30,000 tons of silk cocoons and much other produce. This will be our weighty contribution to the solution of the food program.

In implementing the party's general course we must do much to enhance the people's well-being and working people's standard of daily life. Suffice it to say that retail commodity turnover will increase by 7.2 percent this year and will reach almost R11 billion throughout the republic. The volume of consumer services will increase by 8 percent. Science, culture, public education and health care will be further developed.

There are great and very crucial tasks before us. They can be successfully resolved only by efficient, harmonious, well-coordinated and strenuous work. Allow me to express firm confidence that the congress' participants will personally set an example of shock labor in all sectors of economic and cultural building and in all spheres of organizational and political activity, will initiate of many good deeds and will lead the way for the masses.

There are comparatively few of us delegates. But behind us is the half-million-strong army of communists in the Uzbek party organization. It enjoys tremendous prestige and the undivided support of all working people of the republic--an indissoluble component of the great Soviet Union.

And in this, comrades, in our cohesion round the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, in our loyalty to the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR, lies the inexhaustible source of our strength, the guarantee of new victories in communist building.

In his November 1980 greetings to the republic's working people, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed firm confidence that, under the leadership of the party organization, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of Uzbekistan will consolidate the successes achieved and gladden the motherland with new achievements. These words were received by all the republic's workers as an honorary combat command from their dear party. It is a matter of honor for us to fulfill it.

During the congress' work, every delegate, all the communists and all the working people of the republic have received a powerful infusion of cheer, optimism and self-confidence. Each of us in our own particular way have felt clearly that we are fighters in the great army of creators of the most just and happiest communist society on earth. This marvellous feeling obliges every one of us to work in shock fashion, in a Leninist and communist manner.

Allow me, dear comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the republic's communists and all the working people, to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that we will spare no effort, knowledge or energy to implement the party's majestic plans and that the party organizations and labor collectives of Uzbekistan will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

Long live the heroic Soviet people--active builders of communism!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR--the stronghold of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples!

Glory to the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee!

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism--forward, toward the victory of communism!
(tumultuous, prolonged applause)

ARTICLE DISCUSSES RSFSR SUCCESS, BULGARIAN TIES

AU191933 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Feb 81 p 1-4

[Article written especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO by Mihail Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and RSFSR Council of Ministers Chairman: "The Order of the Party Will Be Implemented in Practical Life"]

[Text] The RSFSR working people, like those of all other Soviet Republics, are actively preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. Results of work accomplished during the 10th 5-Year Plan period are being assessed all over the country, and prospects of future development are taking shape.

With a feeling of gratification the Soviet people note the great successes achieved these last few years, under the tested and experienced leadership of the Leninist CPSU, in all sectors of communist construction.

The national income produced in the RSFSR in 1980 increased by 23 percent as compared with 1975. The same applies to the increase in the volume of industrial production. Agriculture has successfully developed as well. Approximately 700 large industrial enterprises were commissioned in our republic during the period under review. The largest industrial enterprise in the world, the Sayano-Shushensk hydropower station, and the Leningrad atomic power station are among them. New workshops have been commissioned in the Kam nuclear power station, in the Atommash plant and in other enterprises.

A large-scale social development program has been set up and is being implemented. Per capita real incomes have increased by 18 percent. Sales of consumer goods have also increased, and housing conditions have improved for nearly 30 million people, which represents one fifth of the RSFSR population. Great successes have been achieved in the health protection sector and in the development of education and culture. These are sectors which, to a great extent, exert a decisive influence on the comprehensive life of our society under the conditions of developing socialism.

The working people in the RSFSR unanimously support the guidelines of the CPSU submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee secretary general and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in his speeches on the subject and contained in the party Central Committee draft project on the 26th CPSU Congress, published under the title: "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." The Soviet people are convinced that the task assigned to them by the party--namely, ensuring the further socioeconomic progress of society--will be implemented.

The 11th 5-Year Plan period opens large prospects for development of the RSFSR.

Accelerated growth is envisaged for all industrial branches. Priority is given to an increase in production and to quality improvements in the case of consumer goods, in accordance with increased demands for such goods.

The CPSU defines the all-round increase of production efficiency and quality improvement, as well as the introduction and application of scientific-technical achievements, as the most important factors for further development. In this connection a number of key branches will develop at accelerated rates. These branches achieved considerable success during the last 5-year plan period. Taking into consideration the all-round 22-percent increase of industrial production during the 1976-80 period, the machine building sector developed more rapidly. Its average annual production increased by 49 percent, while its most complicated branch--the instrument-making sector--increased production by as much as 79 percent.

Our agriculture is facing important tasks involving great responsibility. The average annual volume of all-round production in this branch must increase by 12-14 percent in the RSFSR. This means we must reach an annual output of 134-136 million tons of grain and of 8.4 to 8.7 million tons of meat. The growth must be ensured, above all, through increased yields and labor productivity, which means that it is a matter of improving quality indexes. The most important method of achieving such improvements will be, as in the past, the development of mechanization, use of chemicals and soil melioration.

Implementation of a program on the development of nonblack soil areas will be pursued. Great land improvement projects will be carried out in northern Caucasia and Siberia. In these land improvement areas, housing development, road construction and other such projects will be developed at accelerated rates of speed, so that the improved soil conditions may more quickly produce results and reward us for the means invested in them.

Uniform planning in the agro-industrial complex branches, aimed at their well-proportioned and well-balanced development, is a question of principal and primary importance. This uniform planning principle is stressed in the CPSU Central Committee draft project, and pursues the goal of successfully implementing the food supply program.

The production management system will be further perfected in accordance with the development of productive forces. While enhancing the role of planning as a central factor in the RSFSR's national economic planning, particular attention should be devoted to the territorial aspects of the plan, as well as to the territorial-production complexes. This is important in relation to the large and powerful industrial projects developed in the RSFSR, such as the West Siberian project where more than half of the total gas and oil extraction is concentrated, and the Kansk-Archinsk complex, where tremendous deposits of high quality coal are being processed, etc.

The CPSU Central Committee draft project notes the further deployment of our country's productive forces toward the eastern areas. This means an accelerated development of Siberia and the Far East Zone, which on the one hand offer large raw material resources but on the other are characterized by sparse population. It is sufficient to recall one single fact in order to illustrate the complexity of this task--the expenditures needed to create the necessary per-capita living conditions and everyday life facilities in the eastern areas are four to five times higher than for the densely populated areas, and sometimes even exceed R20,000. As a matter of fact, we are planning to build whole cities in those areas.

Hundreds of thousands of people, especially young people, are answering the appeal of the CPSU and going to live and work in Siberia and the Far Eastern areas. Educated by the party and Komsomol, our young people are enthusiastically implementing the most difficult tasks, and they are successful in these initiatives. Thus, for example, along the tracks of the Baykal-Amur railroad line, which is justifiably being called "the project of the century," as much as 1,600 kilometers of railroad tracks have already been commissioned, and during the present 5-year plan period trains will begin to travel along the entire line from Lake Baykal to the Pacific.

Particularly strong relations link the RSFSR economy to many economic sectors in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and such relations have already become traditional. The RSFSR primarily exports Soviet oil, timber and a major number of freight trucks and automobiles, as well as lathes and other types of technical equipment to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The RSFSR, in turn, imports many Bulgarian goods which are in great demand by our consumers. Hundreds of our plants and factories are working with Bulgarian enterprises on a production-sharing basis. All this is done in the interests of both the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, who are linked by truly fraternal relations and common communist ideals.

One aspect of cooperation between RSFSR and Bulgarian enterprises deserves special attention. This applies to the direct participation of Bulgarian workers and specialists in building a number of Soviet projects. The workers and specialists working on the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Tyumen oil workers, the miners of the Kursk magnetic anomaly, as well as the timber workers of the Ust-Ilimsk timber industry complex are all talking with great affection about their industrious and competent Bulgarian comrades, who are working with unrelenting energy and selfless devotion on the international projects. Most of these projects have already been commissioned and the efforts invested by the Bulgarian workers are being rewarded by supplying their country with additional raw materials and goods.

The timber production enterprise in the Komi ASSR, one of the RSFSR's autonomous republics, is a bright example of our fraternal cooperation with Bulgaria. This enterprise was built with our joint efforts. Its production made it possible, to a great extent, to cover the needs of the Bulgarian economy for this valuable raw material.

It is a plesure for me to note that our cultural relations are steadily expanding. We are mutually briefing each other on our artistic and literary achievements. All this represents a considerable contribution to the great cause of further drawing our peoples closer together.

The RSFSR working people, as do all people in our country, sincerely rejoice at the successes of fraternal Bulgaria. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed this thought in the following words: "The BCP and its Central Committee, headed by our dear friend and comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian people's loyal son and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, have engaged in building a developed socialist society. Expansion in all economic sectors; progress in science, technology and culture; improvement of the working people's material prosperity; and further perfection of socialist democracy--these are the main results of this policy of socialist construction."

The forthcoming 26th CPSU and 12th BCP Congresses will become important, new landmarks in the development of fraternal relations and friendship between our peoples, and in strengthening their international relations, bequeathed to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Georgi Dimitrov.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF MVD PRECINCT IN KIEV

LD191211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "'Put Your Own House in Order First'"]

[Text] This was the headline of a report published in PRAVDA on 6 January. It has been discussed at a session of the Ukrainian MVD Collegium, the republic's Internal Affairs Minister I. Golovchenko reports to the editorial office.

The criticism of the actions of N. Redka, a precinct inspector of Kiyevskaya Oblast's Kagarlykskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department, was deemed correct and timely.

For actions discrediting the title of militia employee V. Redka has been dismissed from the internal affairs organs by decree of the Ukraine MVD. I. Zhayvoronok, former chief of the Kagarlykskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department and now chief of a department of the Kiyevskiy Obispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, who displayed liberalism and indulgence toward his subordinate, has been warned for law compliance with duty.

For unjustifiably promoting N. Redka A. Semenenko, chief of Kagarlyskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, has been severely reprimanded (taking into account his short time in this post). I. Bondarenko, chief of the Kiyevskiy Obispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, has been reprimanded and his deputy for cadres I. Lysogor severely reprimanded for unsatisfactory organization of the execution of orders and instructions from the USSR MVD and the Ukraine MVD on work with cadres and for unprincipledness in assessing N. Redka's work and moral qualities.

The PRAVDA item has been discussed in all the republic's internal affairs organs and subdivisions. In order to prevent abuse of official position and violations of discipline and socialist legality, the ministry collegium has approved additional measures aimed at further improving the selection, placement, training and education of cadres of militia precinct inspectors.

The Ukrainian MVD is taking resolute measures to purge internal affairs organs of personnel who by their behaviour discredit the title of militia workers. The ministry collegium has demanded that all the republic's internal affairs organ leaders increase their exactingness toward employees, increase exactingness and responsibility for the irreproachable execution of official duty and the strictest observance by personnel of discipline and socialist legality.

M. Zholudenko, first secretary of the Kagarlyksiy Ukrainian CP Raykom, has told the editorial office that the report has been discussed at a session of the raykom Bureau. It was recognized that it gave a correct appraisal of the unworthy actions of CPSU member N. Redko. He has been severely reprimanded with an entry in his record card for flagrant violations of party and official discipline, nonobservance of legal norms when executing his professional duties and abuses. Party punishments have been administered against A. Semenenko, chief of the rayon Internal Affairs Department, and V. Kudelya, secretary of the party organization. The rayisplokom has been instructed to step up monitoring of the activity of the rayon Internal Affairs Department, systematically analyze the work of its employees and resolutely eradicate any violations of legality and moral norms on their part. In the first half of the year it is planned to examine at a Bureau session the question of the work with cadres doned by party organizations and the rayon internal affairs department, and prosecutor's office leadership.

ARMENIAN FRUIT, VEGETABLE MINISTRY FORMED

LD230821 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 February 1981 front-pages two Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 11 February. One decrees the formation of the Armenian SSR Union Republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, while the other appoints Sokrat Vagarshakovich Arakelyan Armenian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, releasing him from his duties as minister of the food industry.

ESTONIAN COMMUNISTS SIGN ANTI-RUSSIFICATION PROTEST

LD201125 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Feb 81 p 4

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "Russification Toned Down"]

[Text] A general order for the intensification of the Russification campaign in Estonia has been partially toned down after the protest appeal from forty intellectuals, which SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported in its [10 February] issue.

According to Estonian exile sources in Stockholm there have been certain marginal concessions on the Russification of the Estonian Soviet Republic which was stepped up a couple of years ago. For instance, the press has reported for the first time how Russians in Estonia learn Estonian.

After the appeal of the 40 last fall, however, the already limited research exchange program with the West was axed. Visitors from outside are not now allowed to meet Estonian researchers without permission from the Estonian Academy of Science, that is, in practice, the KGB.

The appeal is described by Estonians in exile as "completely unique" in the history of Estonia under Soviet occupation. The list of signatories also came as a great surprise.

Estonians abroad believe that several of those who signed the appeal are also members of the Communist Party.

A consistent theme in the document is the struggle to preserve the Estonian language. The factor which is thought to have precipitated the appeal is the directives from the Estonian Communist Party for an intensified Russification campaign.

The secret directives were recently published in ESTNISKA DAGBLADET in Stockholm after being smuggled out of Estonia. They state that party organs "are bound to use all available means" to improve Russian teaching. "We must exhort people to love for the Russian language, as the language of Soviet friendship and brotherhood, awaken active interest in learning the language, help the whole population but especially young people when learning the language, in both speech and writing, so that they will be able to have contacts with people in this language."

The directives are accompanied by detailed instructions on when and how different stages of Russification are to be implemented. Russian will be introduced at day nurseries and playschools, the number of classes with a preponderance of instruction in Russian will be increased, the proportion of Russian in cultural life will be increased "systematically", Russian teaching will be introduced on television and "propaganda and information work among the republic's creative workers" will be expanded.

Estonian observers in the West are of the opinion that it is these party directives, which threaten to suffocate the Estonian language and Estonian culture, that lie behind the appeal of the forty.

GAPUROV DISCUSSES 'DEFECTS' IN TURKMEN CP WORK

LD201433 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 February publishes on page two a 3000-word undated interview by PRAVDA special correspondents A. Grachev and V. Loginov with M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, in Ashkhabad under the headline "Authority Is Made Strong by Action." Gapurov is asked questions on "defects" in the work of the Turkmen communists, which persist in contrast to successes in areas such as cotton growing and despite efforts by the party to increase "responsibility, initiative and discipline" among its personnel. He is asked to comment on the "gap between word and deed" in particular. The interviewers refer to an article published in PRAVDA in 1978 criticizing Ashkabadskiy Obkom, which was producing "many resolutions and measures" to which its practical work did not measure up. Gapurov states that the party committees are to evaluate cadre's work systematically and objectively and reveal "miscalculations" fully.

Gaporov also describes how L.I. Brezhnev's greetings letter was received by the working people of Turkmenistan.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OIL PLATFORM CONSTRUCTION NEAR SAKHALIN REPORTED

LD220548 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 21 Feb, TASS--A man-made island has appeared on the coastal shelf of the Soviet Far East. It is intended for oil extraction near Sakhalin Island. 35,000 metres of exploratory wells have been drilled on the island's shelf. Many of the wells produced oil in commercial quantities. Work continues to explore for more oil and gas in the continental shelf in the Far Eastern seas.

Plans are being made to renew completely the prospecting and production equipment working on Sakhalin. Special facilities are being built where metal and ferroconcrete floating platforms will be manufactured. New man-made islands will appear.

The prospecting for and the extraction of oil and gas are conducted strictly according to the state law on environmental protection. Techniques of transporting mud and used water away where they can cause no harm were developed.

The extraction of oil and gas on Sakhalin Island and its shelf is to go up by 50 percent. Allocations on the development of the oil and gas industries and on expanding the network of scientific institutions on the island have been increased.

SOVIET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON OIL, GAS RESOURCES

LD230032 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] The president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, has said in a press interview that the Soviet Union has enough oil and natural gas resources to meet its own demand and continue to export energy products. He refuted the Western claims that the Soviet Union is facing an energy crisis. He said that there are good prospects for extracting oil and gas in the European part of the country, Siberia and the sea shelf.

IMPROVED METHODS OF SIBERIAN OIL EXTRACTION VIEWED

LD201437 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 February carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article entitled "Tyumen Horizons", under the rubric "Geological Prospecting", by Hero of Socialist Labor and Lenin prizewinner F. Salmanov, chief of Glavtyumengeologiya. The article reviews recent improvement in oil and gas exploration in West Siberia and looks at the tasks ahead and methods for solving them, essentially through increasing labor productivity and by developing the tour of duty method of work. Salmanov proposes the following addition to the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress:

"To increase the extraction of oil, including gas condensate, to 450-500 million tons and of gas to 1 trillion cubic meters by 1990 in western Siberia."

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR REACTOR PRODUCTION--Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS)--The collective of the Volgadonsk atomic machine building plant (Russian Federation) has completed welding and mechanical operations on the first reactor body with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. The beginnings have been laid for series production of equipment for atomic power stations. In the eleventh quinquiennium 1981-85 it is planned to put into operation 24-25 million kilowatts of new capacities at atomic power stations in the Soviet Union. Atommash is called upon to play a big part in the implementation of this important national economic task. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1457 GMT 19 Feb 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-21 FEB

LD210608/LD220840 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 to 21 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 February

In Kazakhstan 30 million ha will be sown with spring crops. Grain crops will occupy 25 million of these ha. Farms in the valleys of Kirgizia have finished preparations for field work, and 25,000 tractors have been repaired. In mountainous regions sowing will begin considerably later, but repair work is almost complete. Snow plowing is complete on the first million ha in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Abundant snowfalls in the last few days have meant that speed in work on accumulating moisture could double. (0700 GMT)

19 February

Warm February weather has allowed fieldwork to take place in eight republics. Winter crops are being fertilized from aircraft everywhere in the south. In Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays moisture conservation has begun. The first ha of peas and other early crops have been sown in the North Caucasus. Early cereals are being sown in Kirgizia. Alfalfa is being sown in Tadzhikistan, and the sowing of alfalfa is almost completed in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan. Throughout Central Asia vegetables are being planted. The first cabbages have already been gathered in Uzbekistan. (0100 GMT)

20 February

In Krasnodarskiy Kray spring crops will be grown on 1.9 million ha. Maize and sunflowers will be grown on 400,000 ha. New machinery is being received in Kirgizia, around 200 tractors and sowing machinery have arrived. (0500 GMT)

21 February

Stavropolskiy Kray farms are preparing for spring sowing. Nearly 13,500 tractors have been overhauled. Spring grain is to be sown over 5 days. Altayskiy Kray machine operators have overhauled all sowing and plowing machinery as well as 43,000 tractors. (0500 GMT)

Penzenskaya Oblast has pledged to sell 1.2 million tons of grain to the state this year. Sowing will begin here at the end of April. Specialists have stated that due to the high quality of seeds each ha will yield 2 and 1/2 quintals more than previous yields. The plan for laying in seeds for spring grain and pulse crops by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast for the main fund has nearly been fulfilled. There are seeds in the reserve fund in case winter crops fail. Farms have provided themselves with sufficient seeds for spring wheat, barley and oats. Special attention in the last weeks before sowing is being given to the improvement of the sowing and to the high-grade quality of seeds. At present more than 86 percent of quality standardized seeds and three-quarters of the first and second grade sowing standard seeds have been prepared. These figures for the oblast are lower than past years. [paragraph continues]

Last year the harvesting of the seed sectors was carried out in rainy weather and a considerable amount of seeds were laid in under wet conditions. As a result a large quantity of seed funds had to be subjected to an intensive reworking. Extra links were set up to rework the seeds of farms and special centralized transportation links were created to transport the seeds to driers. After the seeds had been laid in, an interfarm exchange between rayons and inside rayons was set up. Due to this many farms topped up with additional seed stocks of peas, millet and certain other crops. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast are to sow about 1 million ha of spring grain and pulse crops. (0905 GMT)

UNUSUALLY MILD EARLY FEBRUARY WEATHER FAVORS CROPS

LD201451 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 1

[Agrometeorologist S. Pluchik report: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] During the first 10 days in February the average air temperature was 5-10 degrees higher than normal over the country's European sector, while in the Urals and most oblasts of the Volga Region it was 11-12 degrees higher than normal. At this time of year such mild weather occurs only once every 30 years.

When the daytime air temperature reached 13-18 degrees, vegetation resumed in winter grain crops in the Crimea and the North Caucasus. In the south of Krasnodarskiy Kray vegetation also began in fruit crops. The pear, peach, sweet cherry, apricot and mulberry trees are in full bud.

As of 10 February there was no snow on the winter crop fields in the lower Volga Region, the south of Rostovskaya Oblast, in Moldavia, most oblasts of the Ukraine, in western and southern Belorussia, in Lithuania and Kaliningradskaya Oblast. There was shallow snow cover (less that 10 cm) in most areas of Latvia, in the northeastern oblasts of the Ukraine, over the greater part of the Central Chernozem Region in the north of Rostovskaya and a number of areas of Saratoyaskaya Oblast and also in Volgradskaya Oblast. In these regions the minimum soil temperature at the depth of winter crop tillering nodes did not drop below minus 4 degrees.

In the country's northern and northeastern European sector the deep snow cover still persisted (30-65 cm and in places over 70 cm). In the remaining areas of the USSR's European sector the depth of snow cover on the fields of winter crops was mainly 15-25 cm. The minimum soil temperatures at a depth of 3 cm remained between minus 2-4 degrees and in places minus 5-8 degrees.

In the Transcaucasus republics the average air temperature for the 10 days was 3-5 degrees above normal. In the valleys of Azerbaijan where it was particularly mild, damson and almond trees are in blossom, buds are opening on the stone-fruit trees and winter grain crops and grasses are also vegetating. In Georgia and Armenia, where the temperature dropped, the development of fruit crops slowed.

Very mild weather for the time of year persisted in the agricultural regions of Siberia and in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. In most regions the average air temperature for the 10 days was 8-12 degrees above normal.

In most oblasts of Central Asia, where the air temperature was considerably higher than normal (by 3-8 degrees) vegetation proceeded in mulberry, apple and peach trees could be observed budding. In the southern Uzbek and the Turkmen SSR's buds are opening and in places blossoms can be seen. In orchards watering of vegetation is taking place and plants are being treated with chemical pesticides.

CELEBRATIONS MARK 63D ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY, NAVY

Ustinov Article

LD231511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "Loyal to the Cause of the Party"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress opens the day after tomorrow. The Soviet people have come to this notable historic event in the full flower of their creative powers and constructive energy. Under the CPSU's leadership they have scaled new heights in the country's socio-economic development. The political and ideological unity of our mature socialist society has been intensified. The indestructible cohesion of all the country's classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups around the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that true Marxist-Leninist and outstanding statesman and politician of the present day, has become even stronger.

Together with the entire people, the army and navy servicemen are greeting the party congress with new achievements in military labor. One of the distinguished features of our armed forces--their unswearing loyalty to the people, the Communist Party and the cause of communism--are visibly manifested in these achievements.

The 26th CPSU Congress is opening on the day which has long been a nationwide holiday in our country--Soviet Army and Navy Day. This not only fills the holiday with profound, moving content but also inspires the servicemen to new patriotic deeds.

The birth, formation in combat and entire development of the Soviet state's armed forces are inextricably linked with the party, with its tireless organizational, guiding and mobilizing activity.

A full 63 years--that is the age of our armed forces. And throughout these years they have been selflessly serving the fatherland, the people, and the cause of the party. Through the harsh trials of war, through the daily routine of strenuous work, Soviet servicemen have borne and continue honorably to bear aloft the continuous traditions of loyalty to the ideals of Great October.

The Soviet Armed Forces were formed by the revolutionary creativity of the working masses under the leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party. They were formed at a grim time when the world's first worker and peasant state had to be protected against the teeming hordes of internal counterrevolution and imperialist intervention. Lenin's instruction that "the ruling class, the proletariat, if it wants to rule and is to rule, must prove it by its military organization" was implemented within an unprecedentedly brief historical term.

The Soviet state's armed forces were a military organization of a new, socialist type. For the first time in history they were put at the service of the working people. Their goals and tasks were close and comprehensible to working people. During the fierce struggle against a well-trained and comprehensively equipped adversary, the Red Army drew strength from the people's selfless support and universal aid.

Our armed forces' devotion to the cause of the party and to their socialist fatherland withstood honorably its first harsh examination in the flames of the Civil War fighting. This devotion was manifested in the overwhelming moral and political supremacy of our army and navy over the enemy and the servicemen's unprecedented heroism, in conscious military discipline, in the friendship, mutual aid and mutual assistance of representatives of the country's different nations and ethnic groups fighting side by side in the ranks of the Red Army. They made up the main content of the new socialist traditions which have entered once and for all our armed forces' spiritual arsenal.

Suffering a crushing defeat in its crusade against the young Soviet state, imperialism not only did not abandon its plans for its destruction but launched strenuous preparations for renewed aggression. That is why, while pursuing a consistently peace-loving foreign policy, the party paid unremitting attention to the consolidation of the country's defense and the raising of the Red Army's combat might. Relying on the achievements of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture and the successes of our own science, the party consistently improved the armed forces' technical equipping and organizational structure and the methods and forms of training personnel and developed Soviet military science and military art.

When the Great Patriotic War broke out, the Soviet people and their armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party defended the gains of socialism, made the decisive contribution to the defeat of Fascist Germany and militarist Japan, and liberated many peoples and states of Europe and Asia from slavery.

The fighting of unparalleled scale and tenacity, which lasted for almost 4 years, revealed with new force Soviet servicemen's wonderful moral and political and combat qualities and boundless loyalty to the party cause. The mass heroism characteristic of our armed forces defending their socialist homeland was an embodiment of this loyalty.

The facts and figures testifying to Soviet servicemen's heroism are common knowledge. But today, on the eve of the nationwide holiday, one cannot but mention them once again and thus pay a tribute of eternal gratitude to the defenders of the motherland who died and those who are still alive. More than 11,000 servicemen were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their exploits at the front during the Great Patriotic War and more than 7 million were awarded orders and medals. Almost 11,000 combat orders were presented to regiments and divisions, and dozens of armed forces units and formations received the honorary title of guards units.

The loyal sons of the Soviet people--the communists--were always in the front ranks of the fighters, in the most difficult sectors, where the fate of the battle was decided.

Soviet people rightly associate Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's combat activity with the best features of the frontline communist. From the first day of the Great Patriotic War to the last, he was in the forefront of the struggle against the enemy, in the very thick of the combat events, and took an active part in elaborating and implementing many victorious operations. A fearless combat commissar and talented organizer and educator of servicemen, he was always among them, raising and strengthening their morale and inspiring them to exploits in the name of victory.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life, his combat and labor path, his attitude to his social duty and all his mulifaceted and tireless activity for the good of our socialist homeland have been for generations of Soviet people an inspiring example for selfless dedication to the party cause and to the bright ideals of communism, an example of selfless service of the people.

The communist conviction and readiness to defend to the end the gains of socialism and the beloved Soviet power, which were instilled by the party in the millions-strong masses, were one of the main sources of our victory in the Great Patriotic War. The failure of imperialism's new attempt to use force of arms to resolve in its own favor the historical dispute between the two opposing sociopolitical systems once again cogently confirmed the incontrovertible truth that there is no force in the world capable of shaking the socialist system and defeating a people who are boundlessly devoted to the communist cause and led by the Communist Party.

The legendary glory of the older generations of armed defenders of the socialist homeland and their heroic traditions are being multiplied by the children and grandchildren of the heroes of October, the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War--today's servicemen. They are just as unshakably loyal to the party cause, just as prepared to fulfill with dignity and honor their patriotic and international duty. Their martial valor and everyday military labor are inscribing glorious new pages in the history of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress have provoked a tremendous surge of political and social activeness among servicemen. The scope of socialist competition has increased and its effectiveness has improved. The struggle to further improve the quality and efficiency of combat and political training, organization and discipline and to improve the combat readiness of the army and the navy has become increasingly intense and purposeful. Increased results of military labor can be seen in all these sectors.

Soviet servicemen are well aware of the full weight [vsya polnota] of responsibility entrusted to the armed forces and of the need to tirelessly improve the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. This need arises from the attempts by imperialist reaction to worsen the international situation once again and to return interstate relations to cold war times. The imperialists are formulating various aggressive ideological and political doctrines directed against the socialist community countries and are continuing their intensive material preparation for another world war.

The imperialist states try to conceal their military preparations under cover of the "Soviet military threat" myth, which they used as a smokescreen to cover their line of undermining detente and achieving military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

To this end in the NATO countries mountains of weapons--including nuclear missile weapons--have already been stockpiled and are growing, and armies of millions are maintained under arms, their training being carried out in a frankly aggressive spirit. With the same end in view many military bases, whose number is constantly growing, have been created around the socialist community countries.

Many recent negative international phenomena have been caused by the global hegemonist aspirations of imperialism, above all U.S. aggressive circles. The separate, anti-Arab Camp David deal was concluded contrary to the interests of peace. There is no end to the provocations of foreign reactionary forces against Afghanistan. Dangerous consequences are inherent in the American interference in sovereign states' internal affairs--in the Near and Middle East, the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zone, Southeast Asia and Latin America.

The offensive against detente which has been launched by international reaction is accompanied by extensive propaganda campaigns mingled with anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. The basest methods and means are used--including outright falsification of the facts and ideological sabotage.

Characteristic in this respect are imperialism's subversive actions against People's Poland, which are aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country, discrediting the socialist system and weakening the socialist community.

Attention is also drawn to the new campaign with regard to the Soviet Union now being launched by the United States. A malicious piece of deception has been circulated on the Soviet Union's involvement in "international terrorism." Here they are in effect equating terrorism with the people's just struggle for national, economic and social liberation. But terrorism is an instrument of extremism and neofascism, one of the most terrible manifestations of the moral and political crisis of capitalist society and the embodiment of lawlessness, while the national liberation struggle is progressive in nature and its legitimacy has long been recognized by the international community and confirmed by UN decisions.

Terrorism is absolutely alien to socialism's very nature, to Soviet people's world outlook and to the Soviet state's policy. The USSR has always been and remains an opponent in principle of the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations.

The aim of imperialism's latest act of political sabotage is clear: to discredit the national liberation movements, with which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are in solidarity; to distort that solidarity and under the sign of combating "terrorism" to split the forces which make up the revolutionary current; and to justify U.S. claims to the role of world gendarme.

Such claims were also made by the former American administration, which left the political arena ignominiously. As is known, it hypocritically exploited the problem of the "struggle for human rights" and at the same time proclaimed the inhuman strategy of "limited nuclear war," thereby trying to introduce into public awareness the idea of the acceptability of "limited" nuclear conflicts. But all sensible people are well aware that a so-called local nuclear conflict is always fraught with the threat of escalation into a world nuclear war.

The Beijing leaders act as direct accomplices of imperialist reaction in the international arena. They willingly enter into collusion with the United States, the other NATO countries and any reactionary forces, if only they can utilize this collusion above all for their own hegemonist purposes. China's unceasing provocations against socialist Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, its active participation in the undeclared war against the DRA, its aggressive intrigues in other parts of the world--all this is sharply exacerbating the already complex world situation.

The Soviet Union has--and this is well known--enough self-control and sense of responsibility for the cause of peace not to yield to provocations whatever their source. The joint foreign policy course we pursue with the fraternal socialist countries is consistent and firm. It is a course of peace, a course of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation. It is not susceptible to any considerations of expediency or fluctuations.

Today, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "There can be no foreign policy more ethical, more moral, in the best sense of the word, or close to the hearts and minds of the peoples than the policy of peace, detente and curbing the arms race."

Our love of peace stems from the very nature of the socialist system. But let no one take this for a weakness. We will never let anyone dictate to us.

In struggling for peace, the Communist Party and Soviet state make a sober assessment of the processes taking place in the international arena, are unswervingly fulfilling Lenin's order to be on their guard and are doing their utmost to safeguard the security of the USSR and its allies and friends.

The Soviet strategic doctrine is purely defensive. Our armed forces are being developed in accordance with its provisions. They are the organ of the world's first socialist state of the whole people. The dear child of the people, they have indissoluble links with working people and personify the unbreakable friendship of the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union and are the epitome of socialist internationalism.

All branches of the armed forces are developing harmoniously. They are equipped with up-to-date weapons. But no matter how powerful the weapons might be, the decisive force of the army and navy is the Soviet soldier, a man of ideological conviction and political maturity with an expert's command of the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to him. The Soviet people can safely rely on their armed forces--the motherland's mighty and reliable shield, the loyal custodian of the building of communism.

The might of our armed forces is multiplied many times over by the fact that they are constantly guided by the CPSU--tried and tested vanguard of our people. The entire life and activity for the army and navy and their development and refinement are organically linked to its wise leadership. The party Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally never overlooked any question concerning the country's defense.

Our party has never made nor does it make a secret of the fact that the Soviet Union has powerful armed forces. Their combat might is an effective factor in curbing the aggressive aspirations of international reaction and reliably ensures the protection of socialism's gains. This is objectively in keeping with the interests of all peoples and all fighters for social and national liberation and for world peace.

Imperialist propaganda speculates on the false thesis that the USSR is allegedly engaged in an excessive buildup of nuclear missile forces. But this buildup is in fact taking place in the United States, where more and more new generations of ground and sea-based nuclear missiles are being developed and produced and plans have recently reemerged for the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Europe. The Pentagon is counting on nuclear weapons for attaining U.S. global strategic goals by delivering preemptive nuclear missile strikes against the Warsaw Pact countries.

All this compels the Soviet Union to have its own nuclear missiles and to refine them. But, just as we have not sought superiority in the past, we are not seeking superiority in these weapons today. We are striving to ensure that there never will be any nuclear strikes and that no nuclear or conventional war occurs. Unfortunately, it is not up to us alone.

The Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (Salt II) could be an effective obstacle in the way of accumulating nuclear missile arms. Through Washington's fault, however, it has still not been ratified. Moreover, the new U.S. administration is making increasingly clear attempts to adopt an absolutely futile "position of strength" with regard to the USSR. It is perfectly obvious that such an approach is fundamentally at variance with the interests of both the American and the Soviet peoples and with the interests of all mankind.

A significant place in imperialist propaganda is occupied by fierce attacks on the Soviet Armed Forces and the other socialist states' armies and by attempts to distort their social role and to ascribe to them features that are alien to them. The Soviet Union's friendly assistance to the people of Afghanistan particularly embittered the imperialists. The reasons for this are understandable: The introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into DRA territory at the request of the Afghan Government and in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter wrecked the plans of international and internal reaction to stifle the Afghan revolution and turn Afghanistan into an outpost of imperialism on our southern borders.

All the bourgeois propaganda "charges" against the socialist armies have a similar background. If we cast aside the verbal chaff, every "charge" of this sort reveals the self-seeking aggressive plans of imperialist reaction, an insuperable obstacle in the path of whose realization is the might of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other socialist community countries united in the defensive Warsaw Pact Organization.

The socialist armies have never been used for antipopular, unjust, predatory purposes, whereas the sinister role of the Armed Forces of the United States and certain other member states of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc can be seen wherever national liberation and democratic movements are being suppressed by force of arms, wherever antipopular, ultra-reactionary regimes are being propagated to imperialism's liking and wherever bloody repression and cruel terror are being pursued.

While attempting to smear the CPSU's foreign policy, to distort the noble role of the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal socialist countries' armies and to slander their fulfillment of their international duty, imperialism's reactionary circles are seeking to cover up the predatory, aggressive actions of capitalist armies and to substantiate the "need" to escalate the arms race and to build up the nuclear arsenal unchecked. They are doing everything to fuel an atmosphere of mistrust and fear in the world and of enmity between peoples.

The Soviet Union counters this imperialist policy with a calm, balanced, constructive policy of peaceful coexistence among states, relaxation of international tension and disarmament. This Leninist policy meets with the unanimous approval and support of our country's working people and of servicemen of the armed forces. It enjoys tremendous authority with all the peoples of the world. This is the basis of its effectiveness, the guarantee that its noble aims will definitely be achieved.

High patriotic enthusiasm, firm confidence in the rightness of the patry's cause and clear understanding of their responsible role in resolving the tasks facing Soviet society characterize the atmosphere in which the servicemen of the armed forces live and work today. Like all Soviet people, they are full of determination to mark the year of the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in combat and political training, in the skillful mastering of combat hardware and weapons and in the strengthening of discipline. Today, on the eve of the opening of the party congress, servicemen assure the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that they will continue to be unshakably loyal to the party's cause, to the great cause of communism.

Ustinov, Sokolov at Meeting

LD202344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the capital's workers and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison, devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, was held today at the Central Soviet Army Theater. The presidium included marshal of the Soviet Union, Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and USSR minister of defense; other officials; production frontrankers and innovators; party, labor and the armed forces veterans; and servicemen who are delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Those assembled were addressed by marshal of the Soviet Union, Sokolov, first deputy USSR minister of defense. The participants at the festive meeting adopted with enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Sokolov: 'Struggle for Peace'

LD201630 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, TASS--The Soviet people who are building communism, are vitally interested in preserving peace, Marshal Sergey Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, said today at a celebration meeting held here to mark the 63rd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The more aggressive imperialist circles, Marshal Sokolov said, all international reaction are trying to counterpose to the Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy their course toward stepping up the arms race, their gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries and their efforts to aggravate international tensions.

This imperialist policy course, he went on, finds expression in NATO's decisions to increase additionally its arms spending, to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, its feverish efforts to strengthen the existing military bases and to find new ones, the establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force and other actions of the USA and its NATO allies.

The rapprochement between imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists has assumed a character dangerous to the cause of peace and the freedom of the peoples, Marshal Sokolov said. In pursuing its policy of collusion with the imperialists the Beijing leadership seeks fulfillment of its great-power chauvinist aims. China's policy is one of the biggest sources of international tension.

In these conditions, Marshal Sokolov stressed, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union combines a persistent struggle for peace with a firm rebuff to all attempts by imperialist reaction to undermine it, and constantly keeps in the focus of attention questions of ensuring reliable security for the Soviet Union, its allies and friends, We, he said, do not claim anybody's land and do not interfere in anybody's internal affairs. But we shall always be able to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests.

The Soviet Army and Navy today have everything necessary for repulsing any aggressor, Marshal Sokolov stressed.

Altunin on Anniversary

LD220037 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] On February 23 the Soviet Union marks the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army. On this occasion we have asked Deputy Defense Minister of the USSR, Army Gen Aleksandr Altunin, to tell us about the Soviet Army.

[Begin Altunin recording, in Russian fading into superimposed English translation] The Soviet Army and Navy Day was inaugurated to mark the birth and the first victories of the regular armed forces of the young Soviet state. The victory of the socialist revolution in 1917 and the establishment of Soviet government in our country was fiercely opposed by internal counterrevolutionaries. They were supported by the armies of 14 countries that backed the counterrevolution.

In February 1918 a threatening situation developed. The interventionists opposed Petrograd, at that time the capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic. The revolutionary government headed by Vladimir Lenin appealed to the people with the call: The socialist fatherland is in danger. Scores of thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers and sailors of the former czarist army and navy responded to the call by joining the ranks of the Red Army as it was called at that time. This massive rise of the country's revolutionary forces in defense of the socialist republic and the first victories of the Red Army have since then been marked as the birthday of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In the years of the Civil War the young army of the Soviet state routed the joint forces of the internal counterrevolutionaries and the foreign interventionists thus breaking their first attempt to crush the socialist state by armed forces. Nevertheless, its foes didn't give up their hopes of undermining and even destroying Soviet Government.

In the years of World War II the Soviet people and its armed forces defended the freedom and independence of our country in a fierce war of an unprecedented scale against the Nazi invaders. The Soviet Armed Forces played a decisive role in defeating Hitler's Germany. The Soviet Army and Navy servicemen fully support the foreign policy course of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet Government. Speaking on this policy, Leonid Brezhnev said the mission of our foreign policy is to strengthen peace, peace needed by our country, all socialist states and all nations. That's why we will continue to oppose the policy of aggression and will promote the elimination of all conditions in the world giving rise to aggressive wars.

The international climate was improved in the '70s owing to the activities of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community. Yet certain quarters in the United States and some other Western countries are creating hotbeds of tension, inciting military conflicts, and boosting the arms race. The Beijing leaders are also among the opponents of international relaxation. Since militaristic forces still continue to present a military threat we consider it to be our duty to keep our country's defense capacity at a level ensuring a firm and complete defeat of any aggressor who will dare to encroach on our country or its allies. It should be stressed that in strengthening its army and navy the Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority over any other country. Our military policy is of a defensive nature and nothing more. The Soviet Union never armed itself just for the sake of getting armed, never was and never will be the initiator of the arms race. The might of the Soviet Armed Forces together with the armies of the other member countries of the military organization of the Warsaw Treaty serves as a reliable protection of world socialism against aggressive encroachments. [end recording]

Kapochkin on Anniversary

LD202314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1820 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Speech by Maj Gen Aleksandr Kapochkin, first deputy commander and chief of staff of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army in Poland, at a celebration in Warsaw commemorating the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army; in Russian with superimposed Polish translation--recorded]

[Text] The 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army is being celebrated in a situation of flourishing material and spiritual forces from our homeland, and in even greater consolidation of the Soviet people and soldiers around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee led by Leonid Brezhnev.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government attach great importance to further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between socialist countries, friendship between Soviet and Polish people, and the broadening and deepening of brotherhood between the soldiers of our armies.

The Northern Group of Forces has accepted with satisfaction the decisions of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Plenums of the PZPR Central Committee and the means for solving problems facing the country in the present conditions. The Soviet people are convinced that communists and the working class of fraternal Poland will be able to solve problems of political and economic development facing them. However, one should pay attention to the fact that certain circles in the West are endeavoring to use these problems and difficulties for their own aims; they try to influence internal affairs of your country, and from antisocialist positions to compromise the principles on which Poland has been developing. They endeavor to drive a wedge into the community of socialist countries and to push the country from a set road of development.

Attention should also be drawn to the fact that, in this situation, revanchist circles in the FRG have been activated. They have put forward the need for the revision of borders.

Celebrating today the 63d anniversary of the famous army, faithful to the memory of the fallen Soviet and Polish heroes and liberators, we inform you that justice won by our peoples in the fire of World War II has been won forever. Powerful forces are guarding it. The Warsaw Pact countries know how to fight for their interests, and the interests of our nations.

Comrades, we soldiers of the Northern Group of Forces, who serve to guard the achievements of socialism, are in the same rank with the soldiers of the Polish Peoples Army. Allow me to assure you, dear friends, that we will do everything to fulfill our patriotic and internationalist duty.

Dear friends, from the bottom of my heart, I wish success in the consolidation of socialist Poland; let socialist Poland consolidate and strengthen.

Long live the unshakable friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples, between peoples of the entire socialist community.

Long live peace and socialism. [applause]

Tolubko Marks Jubilee

LD212114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Statement by Army Gen Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and Hero of Socialist Labor, carried in the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program--live from studio]

[Text] Dear comrades! On 23 February all Soviet people, Soviet servicemen and our friends from abroad will solemnly celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

This year the nationwide festival of combat glory will be particularly joyful and full of ceremony, since it coincides with an historic event in the life of the party and the country--the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. Each congress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, has opened up new horizons before our party and our country. I am sure that the same will be true of the forthcoming congress, which will determine the strategy and tactics of our struggle in the coming stage of communist construction. Preparations for the congress, which have been made throughout the country, have become a new and inspiring stimulus for labor and political activity by Soviet people and servicemen of the army and navy. They are greeting the 26th congress of the Leninist party with new labor achievements for the good of our beloved fatherland. The indestructible unity of party and people has been manifested with particular vividness during the profound and lively discussions by Soviet people of the CPSU Central Committee's draft document for the congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Nationwide approval has been given to the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the benefical work of its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The servicemen of the armed forces are marking the forthcoming party congress with great achievements in combat and political training. Educated in a spirit of deep devotion to the CPSU and to ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, they stand firmly guarding the security of the socialist fatherland, holding sacred and continuing the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Army and Navy. The birth and development of the Soviet Army and Navy are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and with the work of the Communist Party. The great Lenin provided the scientific basis of the military program of the proletarian revolution, and developed the school of thought of the defense of the socialist fatherland and the most important principles for building an army of a new type.

The army and navy were formed during the severe conditions of the Civil War and foreign military intervention. Harsh trials fell to the lot of the first socialist state in the world. Internal counterrevolution and international imperialism adopted a united front against the country of the soviets. A regime of mass terror and suppression of the working people was set up on the territory seized by the counterrevolutionary and interventionist forces. It was a matter of life or death for the power of the working people of Russia. Without an armed defense of the socialist republic, Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out, we could not have existed. Our people proved their ability and resolve to defend the gains of the revolution. The armed forces of the young Soviet republic worthily fulfilled the mission entrusted to them. They routed the hordes of White Guards and American, British, French, Japanese and other interventionists and threw them out in disgrace from our homeland.

The might of the first socialist state in the world and its armed forces was manifested with particular strength during the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War. In the most difficult war in the history of our homeland, the Soviet people carried out a feat unequalled in the history of mankind. They not only defended their freedom and independence, but also made a decisive contribution to saving European and world civilizations from destruction by the Fascist barbarians. The path to victory was a difficult one. Hard battles were fought for 1,418 days and nights, in which our servicemen demonstrated their boundless devotion and love for the socialist homeland, unparalleled selflessness, skill in combat and mass heroism. The victory by the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War became possible due to the wise leadership of the Communist Party, which became in those years a truly fighting party. Its farsighted policy, organizational and political education work enabled maximum use to be made of the advantages of the Soviet social and state system to rout the enemy. Our victory showed the magnificance of the Soviet socialist homeland and the historical correctness and omnipotence of the ideas of the October Revolution. At the same time, the results of the Great Fatherland War were a harsh lesson of history and an awesome warning to the aggressive forces of imperialism fond of military ventures. Soviet people remember the last war very well, and they follow vigilantly the intrigues by the enemies of peace.

While solving the great tasks of communist construction, our homeland is vitally interested in consolidating peace and security. The aggressive forces of imperialism, however, are countering the peace-loving foreign policy line of the Soviet state with a policy of aggravating the international situation and the arms race. They are trying to change in their favor the strategic military balance that has come about and to dictate their will from a position of military superiority. Rabid anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda is being waged in the leading capitalist states. Using the hullabaloo over the nonexistent Soviet military threat as a cover, the reactionary circles are increasing their military preparations and stepping up the arms race. The military expenditure of the NATO countries has reached a record amount. The Pentagon budget in the current financial year exceeds $170 billion, while the expenditure planned for the 1982 financial year exceeds $220 billion--one-third of all military spending in the world today. The so-called new nuclear strategy proclaimed by the U.S. administration increases the real threat of a world thermonuclear conflict. Tension in the world is being exacerbated by the continuing rapprochement between China, the most aggressive forces in the NATO countries, and Japan. The complex situation on the world scene forces us to strengthen the defense capacity of our country in every possible way and to raise the combat readiness of our armed forces.

Thanks to the constant concern by the the party and the people and to successes in development of the economy, science and technology, the Soviet Armed Forces are provided with modern combat equipment and weapons. They have everything they need to reliably defend the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. The Strategic Rocket Forces have made the fullest possible use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress. Together with other branches of the armed forces, they are constantly at the ready to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggressor. Overall, the Soviet Armed Forces at the present time are a powerful military organization of a state for all the people and a reliable shield for our homeland and the whole socialist community.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces of the USSR, guarding the peace and security of peoples, are the fraternal armies of the socialist countries. The main strength of the army and navy are the remarkable Soviet people and military cadres. Their qualities include selfless devotion to the Soviet people, faithfulness to the ideals of the Communist Party, profound military and technical knowledge, noble soldierly morals and physical hardiness. In close cohesion around the Communist Party, they are always ready to fulfill with honor their sacred duty to defend the gains of the Great October Revolution.

The ardent patriotism of Soviet servicemen has been vividly displayed in the broad scale of socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress under the motto "For High Combat Readiness and Strict Soldierly Order." Embarking on busy military instruction, the personnel tirelessly master the art of victory as forged in the battles for the homeland, and study military matters in true fashion, as was the behest of the great Lenin.

As before, communists and young Komsomol men are in the front ranks of socialist competition. A great deal of work is being carried out in the army and navy for the communist education of servicemen. In that respect, an energetic program of practical actions of commanders and political workers, party and Komsomol organizations is the requirement of the CPSU on the further intensification of the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. Military service has, for our young people, become a fine school of courage, ideological training, industry and discipline, patriotism and comradliness.

As in all the armed forces, busy combat training is being carried out by the Strategic Rocket Forces. Enhanced socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress are being successfully fulfilled by the personnel of the unit under the command of Lt Col (Shelestov). Excellent results in combat and political training have also been achieved by the collectives of Rocket Troops led by Comrades (Lopatin), (Ivanov), (Kolosov) and many others, all remarkable commanders and political workers.

Surrounded by the love and constant concern of the party and the people, Soviet servicemen carefully preserve and constantly miltiply the glorious fighting traditions of the armed forces. They are fully determined to respond to the historic decisions of the 26th congress of Lenin's party with new achievements in military labor. Closely rallied behind the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, together with the armies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, our army and navy are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty to protect peace and socialism.

From the bottom of my heart I congratulate all army and navy personnel, war and labor veterans, and all the working people of our country on the nationwide festival, the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. I wish you sound health, happiness and new success in labor for the good of our beloved homeland.

FLEET ADMIRAL GORSHKOV VIEWS NAVAL READINESS

LD201633 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Fleet Adm of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "From Congress to Congress": "From Positions of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] At this portentous time, on the eve of a historic event of our time--the 26th CPSU Congress--the military seamen, like all Soviet people, are directing their feelings and thoughts again and again with special enthusiasm toward their dear Leninist party. They warmly approve of the plans it is outlining for the country's economic and social development, the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and its tireless concern for the consolidation of the might of the motherland. Soviet people know that where the party is, there too are success and victory.

The party's titanic guiding and organizing activity has also been graphically demonstrated during the past 5-year period, which has become an important stage in the economic and social progress of the society of developed socialism and a new phase in the development of one of the Soviet Armed Forces components--the navy. Our navy worthily embodies the naval might of a great socialist power and reliably defends its state's interests.

The fundamental qualitative changes in the appearance of the navy, in which all categories of forces are developing harmoniously, are connected with the introduction of nuclear power facilities, missile weapons, radioelectronics and computer technology on ships and with their provision with aircraft. The navy has remarkable command, political and engineering cadres. The absolute majority of officers have higher education. A considerable proportion of warrant officers obtain secondary technical education in the navy. "The navy's seamen, like all servicemen of our valiant armed forces," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his letter to the crew of an excellent-rated nuclear submarine of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, "are characterized by lofty moral and combat qualities, collectivism, friendship and comradeship, and boundless devotion to our Leninist party and the Soviet people."

Discussing and pondering now the party's plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the forthcoming decade as a whole, Soviet people are thinking proudly of the imposing prospects for improving the people's welfare and effecting an all-round increase in the might and authority of the socialist power. At the same time this program directs us to approach our duties from the positions of present-day requirements. The paramount concern and paramount duty for army and navy servicemen is to be in a state of high combat readiness.

It is natural that questions of further raising combat readiness should have occupied a very important place in the work of the recent party conferences of formations, flotillas and fleets. They discussed thoroughly and specifically the ways of intensifying the training and educational process, assimilating new equipment, and enhancing the effectiveness of long-distance voyages.

There was also a critical analysis of shortcomings in the activity of individual party organizations which had failed to ensure that all communists should set a personal example and which had investigated only feebly all aspects of the military collectives' life and training. The navy Military Council examined the question of acting on the critical comments and proposals voiced by communists at party meetings and conferences and outlined measures for further enhancing the effectiveness of party-political work on the ships and in the units.

The party conferences noted that during the years since the 25th party congress socialist competition in the navy has been enriched both in content and in its forms and its educational role has been increased. Competition among the ships and the movement for achieving leading formation status are expanding increasingly. Competition, in which the Soviet servicemen's activeness is graphically manifested, is a living, creative matter opening up broad scope for initiative. At the same time the leading avenue, the main link, must be clearly highlighted in it. "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!"--that is the slogan of socialist competition mounted in the army and navy in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. This slogan concentrates the fundamental aims of the servicemen's military labor and competition organizers must always bear this in mind.

It is pleasing to note that the military collectives which in recent years have initiated competition in the navy have worthily fulfilled the role of stalwarts. Last year the crew of the large ASW ship Petropavlovsk of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet fulfilled its lofty pledges and won the title of excellent-rated crew. The ships' commander, Capt 3d Rank A. Kuzmin, was elected a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Northern Fleet sailors [severomortsy]--the crew of the nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarine commanded by Capt 1st Rank G. Nikitin--have taken over from the Pacific sailors as initiators of competition in the navy. The experience of this friendly and coordinated crew which has frequently distinguished itself in ocean cruises and is confidently advancing to the lofty heights outlined in combat training and in pledges adopted in competition serves as a good guideline for all military collectives.

Now, on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, an analysis is underway on the ships and in the units of the fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted in its honor. Here too the standard of combat readiness and military order must act as the leading criterion in assessing the course of and results of training and competition. It is important to generalize thoroughly the experience of the stalwarts in precongress competition and introduce this experience on all ships and in the units. But it is no less important to reveal with party principledness the blunders and omissions in training and educating servicemen and to take steps for their speediest elimination. Reliance on leading experience and an uncompromising struggle against shortcomings--these are two aspects of the single process which we call the search for reserves for further enhancing the combat readiness of ships and units.

The specific features of the navy are such that the foundation of the military seamen's combat training is laid at the base. But they go through their main schooling on the ocean, where the majority of combat tasks are now rehearsed. Protracted cruises by ships a long way from their bases, and flights by aircraft over the sea to the limits of their range serve, of themselves, as an important test for people. Indeed, standing guard in the hard arctic frost or tropical heat or guiding ships through storms and snow squalls are within the power only of tempered sailors, strong in heart and body. But we rightly demand the vigorous, purposeful use of all opportunities connected with the navy's emergence onto the ocean to intensify training and to make it approximate as closely as possible the conditions of real warfare. In other words, we demand not simply confidant, long-distance sailing but also confident and skilled warfare at sea. That is the main avenue for enhancing the navy's combat readiness.

In this connection I should like to emphasize the special significance of the educational aspect of combat training. Training on the ocean must be organized and conducted in such a way that it is possible not only to rehearse combat normatives and tactical methods but to temper in earnest the will of the sailors and above all the commanders and develop in them staunchness, endurance, boldness and combat vigor. Naturally, these goals must be included in good time in the cruise and exercise plans. It is precisely the purposeful unity of training and education which contains an opportunity for the real growth of the sailors' moral-political and psychological tempering on long-distance voyages. On the other hand, it is precisely in complex types of activity on the part of the naval forces like exercises involving firing practice, long ocean voyages by ships and long-distance aircraft flights that valuable experience is born which gives the commanders and crews an idea of the requirements and ordeals of modern fighting.

In the time since the 25th party congress, the navy has accumulated great experience of long-distance ocean voyages. The galaxy of remarkable commanders and political workers who have frequently been on long voyages and invariably displayed courage and skill on them has increased. The military valor of many of them has been recognized by the award of orders, and officers V. Kozlov, A. Gusev, V. Lushin and a number of others have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Their names have augmented the list of military seamen awarded high distinction in wartime for their feats in the fighting and in postwar years for their courage and valor on trail-blazing voyages and in mastering new equipment.

The tasks which the navy is resolving on the ocean are becoming increasingly complex, broad and diverse with every passing year. The rehearsal of collaboration and coordination between similar and dissimilar naval forces in a complex situation, the assimilation of the most effective methods and means for the combat use of weapons and the control of ships and formations require a tireless creative quest, a research-oriented approach toward each combat training session, and an uncompromising exactingness in making assessments. It is important to stress here that the naval skill and combat maturity of the ship commander and crew are not determined now by the mere number of miles sailed or fire practice sessions performed but by their real readiness to wage modern warfare under the most complex conditions against a powerful, technically equipped adversary. It is from precisely these positions that commanders, political organs and staffs must approach the organization of training and education and socialist competition.

This work is all the more essential in that we still have subunits and even ship crews which chronically lag behind in training and service. What is the reason? Most frequently this is explained by the inability of some officers to organize the life of their subordinates strictly according to the rules, to resolve training and education and weapon-mastering tasks in a modern way, on the basis of a comprehensive approach, and to make full use of the mobilizing power of competition. As a result, the training and educational measures which are carried out do not always produce the desired effect. For instance, underrating the value of training simulator complexes at bases leads to the irrational expenditure of voyage time and of organic equipment resources. Cases of slackness and oversimplification in training not only delay the improvement of the crews' skill but also cause irreparable moral damage, engendering in some sailors a distorted idea of the essence of combat work. The shortcomings in the organization of specialists' service and training and disregard for proper naval and technical standards sometimes generate faults and hitches in the work of mechanisms and systems. In shipboard service which presupposes particularly precise regulation and a high degree of intensification of military labor, everything is interdependent and the weakening of one link inevitably entails the weakening of others.

It must be said definitely that the long-term laggardness of a particular ship's crew in training and discipline discredits not only the commander but also the squadron commander, political section and staff.

This problem must be solved not by sporadic onslaughts but by thoughtful systematic work in which the analysis of shortcomings is followed up by the definition and implementation of specific measures aimed at improving training and education and consolidating regulation order in each subunits and on the ship as a whole. The party teaches us constantly to improve the style of leadership and management and to enhance the cadres' responsibility for their assigned work.

There is no doubt that in the struggle for the high combat readiness of ships and units an important place is occupied by each link in the complex naval organism, from the control and back-up organs to the ship combat or ASW crew. Nonetheless the decisive role belongs to the ship commanders who are personally responsible to the party and state for the weapons entrusted to them, for the personnel's training and education, and for the maintenance of high combat readiness. This responsibility is all the higher if you consider that our ships frequently tackle their tasks far from their home bases on an autonomous voyage and for many weeks the commander, frequently a very young officer, has no chance of communicating with the squadron commander and staff except by radio. His readiness for battle, his willpower, competence and self-sufficiency and his ability to make comprehensively valid decisions rapidly and firmly and, finally, his uncompromising stand in analyzing and assessing the state of affairs in the crew are rigorously tested. That is why the ship commanders' ideological tempering and military-technical training are a subject of special concern for the military councils, formation commanders, political organs and staffs and party organizations.

The military seamen, like all servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, are always mindful of their sacred duty to the people--to defend the socialist motherland reliably, to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. In connection with the aggravation of the international situation and the intensification of the military danger from imperialism and its Beijing accomplices, Soviet servicemen are raising their vigilance and combat readiness even more persistently. Our navy, boundlessly devoted to Lenin's party, and part and parcel of the Soviet Armed Forces, is always ready to honorably fulfill its duty to the motherland.